THE

VALLEY FARMER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Cultivators of the Soil in the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. II. ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1850. NO. 6.

THE VALLEY FARMER

Is published on the first of each month, at the corner of Fourth and Ohesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., by

E. K. WOODWARD and E. ABBOTT,
Publishers and Proprietors.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$1 00	27 copies, one year,	$20 00
Six copies, "	5 00	42 " "	30 00
13 " "	10 00	72 " "	50 00

Payments in all cases must be made in advance. Remittances may be made by mail in current bank notes of any denomination, from one dollar upwards, at the risk of the publishers.

Postmasters throughout the country are authorised and requested to act as agents. Those sending clubs of six or more will be entitled to an additional copy gratis. Clergymen, of all denominations, are also requested to act as agents, on the same conditions as offered to postmasters.

All letters in relation to the business of the Valley Farmer should be addressed to "E. K. WOODWARD, 91 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo."

ADVERTISING.—The outside pages of the Valley Farmer are appropriated to advertisements, which will be inserted at the following rates:—One square of 12 lines, first insertion $1, subsequent insertions, 50 cents each. Cards of six lines or less inserted for $4 a year.

WHEELER'S HORSE POWER AND OVERSHOT THRESHER.

In reply to several letters which we have received, making inquiries in respect to this machine, we would say that one of the proprietors was expected here by the 15th of June with the machines. He has not yet made his appearance, but we look for him every day. As soon as he arrives we will notify our correspondents of the fact, and give them all the information they desire in regard to price, terms, etc.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

A bill has passed the lower house of Congress, by a very decisive majority, granting to every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who served in the war of 1812, either in the regular army, militia, or as volunteers, and to all who have served in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and to all the officers in the Mexican war, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to those who served twelve months; eighty acres to those who served six months; and forty acres to those who served three—excepting such as deserted or were dishonorably discharged. In case the soldier has deceased, leaving a widow surviving at the date of the passage of the law, she is to receive the benefit of the act. No person who has received or is entitled to bounty lands under any previous act of Congress, can obtain additional land under this act.

It is presumed that this bill will pass the Senate without difficulty, provided it can be reached before the adjournment; and should it become a law, many a poor man will suddenly find himself a landowner, and having a real interest in the soil which he helped to defend from foreign invaders or savage foes. To the west this is an important measure, as it will occasion the settlement and improvement of vast tracts of land now lying vacant. And it will bring a large accession to our population of men who know the value of our free institutions. We hope the bill will pass and if possible that there may be engrafted on it a provision that this land may be secured to the person receiving it, as an inalienable freehold.

We hope now that the public lands may be graduated or reduced in price in limited quantities to actual settlers, or that a long pre-emption may be given to the hardy pioneer who subdues the forest or changes the prairie into gardens and vineyards and productive fields. Many a poor man would leave the dusty toil of the crowded city, and engage in agriculture, were he not painfully conscious of his inability to purchase a home for his family. Now would it not be good policy on the part of government to give to such a man, and to all such, a limited amount of land, and guard it with such restrictions as shall protect it from the grasp of the avaricious man, or the speculator? To be a home for himself and his children forever?

Progress of Tea Culture in the United States.

Our fair readers, says the N. York Journal of Commerce, will be much exhilarated by the following letter, showing, apparently, the entire success of the experiments made in South Carolina by Dr. Junius Smith, in the cultivation of the tea plant. It would appear, also, that there is a prospect of obtaining a much more delightful tea on this our republican soil than ever has been or can be brought from Imperial China. One thing, though, is indispensable, if we would enjoy this pleasure, viz we must *hold fast to the Union;* otherwise none of the choicest teas will be permitted to cross Mason and Dixon's line.

Communicated for the Journal of Commerce.

Greenville, S. C., May 1, 1850.

Dear Sir: Although the winter has been rather severe, and the spring remarkably cold and wet, and protracted a month later than it was last year, yet I am happy to say that the tea plant maintains its original physiology. The same laws that govern the plant in China, Java, and India, govern it here. Not a single deficiency in my small garden. Every plant has taken effective root, and early in April the leaf buds came out in great profusion, all starting from the foot of the old leaf stalk. About the 20th of April the buds, influenced by increased temperature, followed their Chinese paternity, and began to develop an abundance of the most delicate leaves, in regular season for the first gathering for the manufacture of the choicest quality of tea. Were it prudent to relax in the slightest degree the reciprocal action of root and branch, and thus delay the vigor, growth, blossom, and fruiting of the matured plant, I could now gather a sufficient quantity of leaves to make a small quantity of first rate tea. But I compel myself to forbear the indulgence of a curiosity dear to my heart.

The fact that the foliage puts out at the same time that it does in China, affords another practical evidence of the adaptation of the American climate to the growth of the plant, and demonstrates the physiological fitness of a plant indigenous to China to the culture of our own country. The final result depends upon our own industry, and we have no more ground for fear or apprehension of failure, than we have in transplanting a peach tree from France to America. The leaf is now of a light pea-green color, and nothing can be imagined more tender and delicate. I can now understand why it is that we cannot obtain the first quality of tea from China. The first growth of the leaf is so delicate that it is quite impossible to divest it of humidity by firing or roasting, to sustain so long a voyage, besides the almost certainty of destroying its rich and precious aroma. I can now understand why it is that a Chinese official of wealth and dignity will pay a hundred dollars a pound for tea grown in his own country. The quantity of buds and early leaves, compared with a general gathering of leaves fully grown, must be small indeed, and the value enhanced in proportion to the scarcity.

We have yet to learn the effects of different soils, climate, and locality, in the various tea-growing districts of our own country, both upon the growth of the plant and the quality of the tea. We have no reason to suppose that these effects will be less diversified here than they are in China, but gathering instruction from the tea cultivators in China, Java, and India, I think we have no occasion to cultivate a poor soil in a tropical climate, or one bordering on it, and thus produce an inferior quality of tea. We certainly ought to produce the best, and none of the inferior qualities grown in China. In many respects we possess natural and peculiar advantages, which neither China, nor Java, nor India do or can possess. Our market, whether European or American, lies at our door. We are spared the expense and injurious process of firing or roasting the tea leaf to prepare it for foreign markets. We have abundance of fine cheap lands, with all the diversity of soil, climate, and aspect that the plant can require. Our transportation, facilitated by rivers, canals and railroads, is so short to shipping ports, that the actual costs will not be one quarter so much as it is from the tea plantations of China to Canton, the port of shipment. More than all, every farmer, certainly of the middle and southern States, may grow his own tea in his own garden, without the slightest interference with his ordinary agricultural pursuits. With these exclusive privileges in our hands, if we do not cultivate our own tea, then I think we ought to be tributary to those who call us barbarians.

Yours, truly,

Junius Smith.

Improvement in Pitchforks.—Mr. Alinzor Clark, of Southfield, Richmond county, Staten Island, has invented an improvement, on pitchforks which is well worthy of patronage and for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. The improvement consists in the manner by which he can transform the fork from one of two prongs to one of three prongs, so as to make it more suitable for forking and pitching both long and short hay, &c., as may be desired. The transforming of the prongs, can be performed in a second, and either two or three prongs are retained firmly in their places. We like to see improvements in agricultural implements —agriculture is the right hand of our national prosperity.—*Scientific American.*

Fence Sides.—If your fence sides are infested with growing bushes, brambles and, briars, cut them down and rut them up. You may take our word for it that such incumberances, while they exhaust the soil, and rot the fence, never fail to earn for those who tolerate their growth an unevailable name—the stranger who may pass your farm when he sees such evidences of neglect, invaribly makes the inviduous remark—"see there's a slovenly and neglectful farmer."

Calico Soirees are fashionable in some of the manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. They are got up for the benefit and improvement of the operatives at the mills, and are attended by all classes. They receive their name from the ladies all appearing in calico dresses.

From the Minden (La.) Herald.

Over-Cropping.

This is the leading vice of agriculture in this portion of Louisiana. The small but neat farm—that is, the farm small enough in all its arrangements for the management of the force which cultivates it—is the "angels visit" of southern husbandry. One meets with but few such farms, and meets with them far apart. Instead of farms where everything appears in complete order and arrangement, one often meets with those widely spread tumble downs, where disorder and derangement are tumbled togetner in every variety of condition; and this arises principally from over-cropping. The maxim of agriculture, that the productions of the earth must be in proportion to the tillage, seems generally to be neglected, or not known in this part of the state; for, to frame a maxim from the system mostly pursued, the productions of the earth are in proportion to the quantity of surface to which the appearance of tillage can be given. In every department of agriculture our whole section of state is in a condition of comparative infancy. Can it be said that the production of any article is carried up to the capability of the soil and climate? The farmer who throws into shape of cultivation a wide surface which he merely plows and hoes, while his mind is as free as vacancy from any thought about the nature of the soil, which he takes as nature gives it, and of the different circumstances of the climate that may weary his labors and shorten his crops through the existence of some radical deficiency in the soil, or in the system of culture, may say he raises what he consumes, and sometimes what he sells; but he owes to God more thanks for a good season than he owes to himself for the exercise of skill and judgment. To obtain as much as possible from the number of acres one man can cultivate, and to cultiuate no more than may be made to yield the most profitable quantity it is capable of yielding, should be strictly regarded by every farmer as the worthiest object of his study and his labor; for the best course of preparation, the best adaption of soil which the manœuvres of cultivation can oppose to the vicissitudes of climate, and the perfect quantity and best quality of that quantlity per acre, must remain unknown and unenjoyed until we become content to cultivate less space, and to exert in the premises more practical science and experimental knowledge. A heavy crop from a high state of fertility and cultivation is always the only advantageous one. It shows the skill and industry properly applied of the farmer who produces. It shows the practicable extent of agricultural development. In short it is an example creditable and profitable to him who exhibits it, worthy of imitation and rivalry, and highly beneficial to the agriculture of the state. No farmer complains of this kind of a heavy crop—it is a real benefit, and a source of much pleasure. But a crop which is a heavy crop because it occupies a greater number of acres than the cultivator can manage, under a system of culture thoroughly adapted, is commonly no better than the wilful cultivator of such deserves to have.

Sub-Soiling.

From what we have read on the subject, and from our own experience in sub-soiling, we conceive it to be our duty to urge strongly on our subscribers the necessity of subsoiling their corn land, especially the present season. It is not too late even now; indeed, we are of the opinion, based on our own experience, that the proper time to sub-soil for the present crop, especially on close, stiff land, is at the time the corn receives its first plowing—the subsoil to follow in the furrow of whatever other plow is used for that purpose. Land sub-soiled in the winter is apt to run together again before summer, especially when we have as many heavy rains as have fallen the past winter and spring. We would therefore prefer, unless on sward lands turned down in the winter and which it is intended to cultivate superficially only so as not to break down into the reversed sod, subsoiling at the time above stated. In sward land, the sub-soil should follow the turning plow. But some will say, we have no time to sub-soil our land. Permit us to say to you however, that in our humble opinion, you have ample time. If you have not time you are reaching too far, you are about to over-crop your force. And here let us ask the question, how many of our farmers and planters do over-crop themselves? one-half, three-fourths or four fifths? View the matter under all its influences, such as over-tasking, hard driving, prematurely wearing out the lands, horses and mules, diminishing crops for the want of proper culture and deterioration of land for the want of time to make manure, &c. &c, and then answer the question: Would it not be more prudent in us when pitching our crop, to calculate on working five instead of six days in the week? Or in other words to drop off one-sixth of the land set apart for the present operations? If so, we might subsoil our land, and drive our work before us instead of having it drive us through the whole year, allowing us no time to make manure or to put and keep our fences in neat and creditable order.

We have had a superabundance of rain through the last winter and spring so far, that we may reasonably expect a dry summer to follow, and hence the necessity of making preparations to meet and counteract its effects. This, subsoil plowing will do. We fear not any such droughts as we have ever witnessed, provided our land has been properly subsoiled.

We no doubt have stronger faith in the use of the sub-soil plow than very many of our readers; but we have proved our faith by our works, and desire others to do the same. When we commenced writing this article we intended giving the results of an experiment made by us some three years since we think, an account of which was published in the Southern Cultivator, and most conclusively satisfied us even if we had made no further experiments or heard nothing more on the great utility of subsoiling. And we might adduce testimony enough which we have at hand to fill our present number; but our article is already long enough. —*Farmer and Planter.*

Payne's Great Discovery.

The curiosity of the public has been for some time past much excited in regard to an alleged discovery of Henry M. Payne, of Worcester, by means of which the component parts of water —oxygen and hydrogen—are separated and made to produce light and heat at a trifling expense! Mr. Payne states that after a long series of experiments, he discovered an easy and rapid method by which to resolve water into its component gasses, and that this suggested the idea of applying the discovery to some practical use, and that of light was selected, as the most simple and inexpensive in its application. One pole of an electro-magnetic machine was inserted in a glass of water in the corner of a large room, and the other pole in another glass in the opposite corner, and an electrical communication made between them. All the water in one glass was decomposed and hydrogen only obtained, all in the other was decomposed and oxygen only obtained. Then he says a small electro-magnetic apparatus, having its helices kept in motion by clock work, was put in operation at his dwelling, and was found capable of supplying three burners with an abundance of the gasses. He then sums up the result of all the experiments up to this time, as follows:

The descent of a weight of ninety seven lbs. a distance of nine feet, will generate 800 feet of the gasses, at no other expense than the interest of the cost of the apparatus, say five hundred dollars. You may use the gasses for light, power, or purposes of caloric.

We have been rather incredulous about this affair, from the first announcement of it in the public prints; but it appears to be creating quite a sensation among the eastern gas companies, as it is stated in the Boston Journal that the gas companies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., have bargained to give Mr. Paine ten millions of dollars for his patent, and that they have actually made him an advance payment of half a million!

It is stated that during the last winter, Mr. Paine erected a light-house on a hill in front of his house, from which he directed the rays, by a reflector, to a village opposite Worcester, and one mile and a sixth distant in an air line. The light was so powerful that persons in the village could read by it. Another illustration of the character of this light is in the fact that an excellent daguerreotype has been taken by it. Mr. Payne exhibited the stove which warmed his room. It was about fourteen inches in diameter, composed of two circular pieces of sheet iron, between which a flame issues, and as the cold air rushes in, it gives forth a most delightful heat. The stove may be used for cooking, and in fact for all purposes where light and heat are required. The entire labor required to make a day's supply of gas for a common dwelling-house does not occupy two minutes in turning a crank, and the machine takes up about as much room as an ordinary mantel clock.

Writing upon this subject, Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," says: "There is not only a saving of expense, but of work, and the inconvenience and care of wood, coal and ashes, and the danger from fire almost completely annihilated. This is not supposition; we saw the light, followed the pipes to the cellar, and saw the apparatus employed for the decomposition of the water; and must say we can hardly find language to express our astonishment at the simplicity of the machine, when at the same time we think of the greatness and grandeur of the discovery. This must rank, if not above, certainly equal with the greatest discoveries and inventions of the age. Wood, and coal, and oil, and fluid, may all be dispensed with, by the use of Mr. P.'s apparatus. Two jets, such as were burning in his house, would be sufficient to light a moderate sized hall every night, at the expense of the interest on the cost of the machine,—about six dollars per annum, with only the little trouble of occasionally filling the water cistern."

A thorough trial is to be made of this machine at the Astor House, in New York city, under the eye of the proprietors and other gentlemen. The conditions are that Mr. Paine shall bring a machine of his construction to New York, and produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubic feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights. If successful, one hundred thousand dollars are to be paid him, by way of a bonus or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of one million dollars, which is to render those parties part proprietors of the invention.

It is impossible to conceive all the purposes to which the successful introduction of this invention may lead its application. It will lead to an entire revolution in domestic economy, and who can prescribe the extent of its influence upon commerce, navigation and agriculture? A few days since, we received a letter from Mr. A. E. D. Bousquet, an inteliigent member of the Holland community in Pella, Iowa, in which he alludes to a matter connected with this subject of very considerable importance for more than one reason. We make the following extracts from his letter:

In the first place, I would point your attention to the valuable discovery of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., to separate, by a cheap process, the two elements of water, oxygen and nitrogen, which will give us light and fuel at a very low price. Now, I will be thankful for the light, but in my opinion, cheap fuel will be of more benefit to society in general.

I do not intend to speak of all the uses to

which that cheap fuel may be applied; that would bring me too far. I would have to speak of the small steam engines which are going to be made so that every reputable farmer will have his own, —of the facility of drying all such produce of the field as is better kept after this manipulation,—of the drains heated with steam which will render the fields fit to be plowed as soon as the frost is over, (where, actually, after severe winters, the induration of the earth by the foot prevents the farmers for some time from working the field,)—and to raise the produce in a shorter time than now, &c. I intend only to speak of *one* application of this cheap fuel, of which I do believe I conceived the first idea.

One of the greatest troubles of dense populations is to get rid of the *residue of their food.* The ammonia which it gives out is in a high degree obnoxious, and still this article is most valuable in an agricultural point of view, considered as a manure.

The city of Paris knows it. The corporation receives now a large sum for what it formerly cost it a deal of money to be rid of.

In London they are incurring heavy expenses for sewers, etc., to collect the human excrements which till now run into the Thames.

I need not enumerate more proofs of the high value of this article. But the difficulty is how to transport such an immense weight of liquids? *As soon as you have so cheap a fuel as Mr. Paine promises, have an apparatus in each house for evaporating daily the residue of the food of the family.*

This is the main idea. Let me somewhat develop it. One will be astonished of how little volume and weight these substances will be after having been dried. If I well recollect what Liebig says, 100 lbs. of urine give one lb. of salts, and the heavier article will diminish in weight say from three-fourths to nine-tenths. I suppose now a contrivance in the privy by which the urine should pass into a separate receiver, an arrangement easily effected. In that way, one barrel of manure-salt will be the equivalent of one hundred barrels of urine.

Perhaps it will be found a good method to throw into the urine the ashes produced by the stoves. Instead of a moist salt you might obtain by this method a dry powder of still greater value than the other powder. Even when the ashes are used for making ley, they would still be good for this purpose, though in a less degree; but I believe it is only in the country that people generally make their own soap. Adding ashes will take away any bad smell the urine might already have contracted, but a very small quantity of sulphuric acid will do the same.

The solid parts, to make them a fit manure—ought, when thoroughly dry, to be crushed or ground, and this powder sown over the fields or garden beds. This is the way, by the bye, that they use it in Tuscany, where they put a little of the powder as a top-dressing around the foot of the plants.

This evaporating method will offer three distinct advantages. 1st. Reservoirs or sewers are no more needed. 2d. You get a dry manure without smell, and 3d. You save say nine-tenths of the cost of transportation. I dare say it will become an article of commerce, and I trust that every family will be furnished, either by companies or private individuals, with the necessary apparatus, to be paid for in the produce thereof.

I wished to call the attention of your readers to the profitable use which the farmers can make of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha articles, if the manufacturers could afford to furnish them at reasonable prices; and name some articles which so far as I know have not been made yet, and would be very useful, but I will first await if you have been able to make something of my scribling, and if you would like to receive my second article.

CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.—Some three years since, I had the misfortune to founder a valuable horse. It was a corn founder of the worst kind—so much so that he could not take a step. Having had but little experience in horse flesh, I called in some neighbors, and they pronounced him incurable, and advised me to knock him in the head, as the speediest cure. I could not bear the thought of giving up so valuable and faithful an animal, and as the last resource, I applied to my "Book Farming." In an old number of the American Farmer, I found the following recipe for foundered horses and although my faith was weak, I immediately applied the remedy with entire success:

"Have a tub of water as near boiling hot as possible, and commence bathing his legs, beginning at the fetlock and go up, for if the hot water is applied above it the hair will be taken off. When the leg which is foundered has been well bathed, wrap it in woolen blankets, and tie the blanket on carefully, and then saturate the blanket with hot water, beginning at the bottom and going up. Repeat the hot water once in two hours, until the swelling begins to go down. Give the horse a purge of sage tea, molasses and melted lard, say a pint of each; and should it be a bad case bleed him in the neck."

As mine was a bad case, I followed all the directions implicitly, notwithstanding the oft repeated assertions of the man that applied the water, that the hair would all be taken off, I had the satisfaction to see my horse speedily recover.

This invaluble remedy I might have never given to the public, had not the same been again foundered and again cured by the same simple remedy. But for the American Farmer I should have lost my horse.

The above remedy is worth ten times the price of any agricultural paper.—*Ex.*

Every Man a Farmer.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind; and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have a desire to become farmers. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are bred to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others who retire from the bustle and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professionrl, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet and the undisturbed cultivation of an acre of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age, have passed between the leger and the strong box, between the hopes of gain and fears of loss, having at length realized a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer having acquired wealth and professional fame, abandons his causes for a more tempting cause,—the pursuit of agriculture,—or mingles with his professional labor the exercise of the spade and the plow. In like manner, the physician and the divine, the curers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by snatching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to apply them to the grateful pursuits of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They too are inclined to become farmers: the one leaving the field of ambition, the other his harvest of laurels, both seek a soil more congenial to the best feelings of man, and end the career of life, like Cincinnatus, at the plow. Even the mariner, the adventurous son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally and practically, on the deep, —who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every county and the products of every clime,—purchases a home on the land, transplants his exotics into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be in the rural church-yard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic, too, is smitten with the love of farming, and exchanges the dust of the shop for the furrows of the field, the confined air of crowded rooms for the free atmosphere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for the music of birds.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But these being satiated or disappointed the mind set faee, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who that values his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres, with nobody's humors to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying, that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile, and mechanical life? If any man on the earth can say, "I ask no favors," it is the farmer. Skillful and honest labor is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no truckling for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained?" Among formers there are no deserted Wolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choiristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—[Berkshire American.

Crops among Fruit Trees.—The size and quality of the fruit of an orchard depend much on the condition of the soil. If the soil becomes exhausted through bad management or excessive cropping, we have no reason to expect much or good fruit from any trees. The question is often asked, what crops may be raised in an orchard without injury to the trees or fruit? Mr. Cole, in the American Fruit Book, thus remarks:— "Some crops may be cultivated among fruit trees with profit. Others are injurious. Indian corn and all smaller grains, and crops generally that ripen their seeds, injure trees. Potatoes and other root crops are favorable; so are squashes and vines generally. Clover as pasturage is favorable—as mowing injurious. Pasturing orchards with small animals, such as hogs, calves, sheep, and poultry, has a good effect and destroy insects, as the animals devour the fallen fruit, insects and all. Sheep are good against canker worms. The treading and rooting of animals destroys or annoys insects in the soil. Sometimes hogs strip the bark from the roots of trees, and must be watched.

It is more economical to manure liberally and take off the crops; as the constituents of vegetables are generally different from those of trees; but when the trees nearly cover the land, it should be wholly devoted to them, and the manuring and culture continued, as the extra produce and superior quality of the fruit, will amply repay the cost. The finest orchard in the country has produced large crops of vegetables that have paid nearly all the expenditures.—[Me. Farmer.

An Agricultural Bureau has long been called for by the people and the wants of the country, but like other projects that possesses no party interest, it has failed to receive proper attention in Congress. We notice that a bill has lately been introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, to establish, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Taylor an Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the Interior.

The bill consists of four sections.

§ 1. Provides that such Bureau shall be estabilshed and that its head shall be called "The Commissioner of Agriculture," to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to receive the same salary as the Commissioner of Patents.

§ 2. Is in the following words:

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to collect agricultural statistics; to procure and distribute valuable seeds, cuttings, buds and tubers; to procure and put in operation a chemical laboratory, at a cost not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to cause all desirable analyses of mineral and mineral waters, and such as relate to composition and improvement of soils; the feeding of domestic animals; the preparation and preservation of provisions and breadstuffs; the manufacture of sugar, and such other manufactures as may be connected with agriculture, and arise immediately out of agricultural products; and to prepare and make annually a full report to Congress, containing an account of such experiments as may have been made, and such useful information as may have been obtained on all the subjects connected with the duties of his office.

§ 3. Directs that there shall be in said Bureau a Chemist with a salary of $2000, a chief Clerk with a salary of $1600, a recording clerk with a salary of $1000 and a messenger whose salary shall be $750.

§ 4. Appropriates, to pay these salaries and defray the contingent expenses of Bureau for the fiscal year year ending June 30, 1851, the sum of $16,000.]

We sincerely hope that this bill may pass. It makes but a very small draft upon the Treasury, and that draft will prove the most profitable investment ever made by the Government. Many millions a year are given to support the Army and Navy, and many millions more are squandered in various ways. Surely, out of an anual expenditure of some thirty millions, Congress will not grudge the pittance of sixteen thousand to advance and improve the agriculture of the country.—*Ohio Cult.*

The Tobacco Crop.

We have been receiving for several days past the most gloomy accounts of the growing crops of Kentucky's leading staple—tobacco. The prevailing dry weather has proved very disastrous to the young plants all over the State, or at least within a range of 200 miles. The backwardness of the season greatly retarded planters, and in many of the richest sections of the State the planting had not even commenced ten days ago, where at the same time last season the planting was nearly all over. It is highly necessary, in order to make a full crop, that a portion of it should be planted very early, in order that it may mature and be out of the way before the late plantings "come in." Of course that will be impossible this year, and if even a full crop were planted under such circumstances it would be impossible to save it.

A well informed correspondent from Hart county informs us that there has not been a drop of rain there for some time, and, for the present, it is placed beyond a doubt that the tobacco crop will be very light. The plants are very small, not large enough to set out, and the farmers around are planting their tobacco ground in corn, in consequence of the dry weather keeping the plants from growing.

Letters from Taylor county state that fully one half of the tobacco ground in that section will be planted in corn; and a farmer from Barren county writes us that but two of his neighbors have planted tobacco at all this season.

In Henderson county, we are reliably informed, the plants are very small, though more abundant than at other poins, and the crop will undoubtedly be very late. The dry weather that is now prevailing has proved very disastrous, and the prospect of even a light crop looks gloomy. What effect this is to have upon future prices we do not pretend to say.

The Maysville Eagle of Tuesday evening says that the tobacco in Mason and Bracken counties is likely to prove, to a very great extent, a failure the present year, owing to the continued cold and backward spring. In consequence of cold weather, the plants are exceedingly small, and the farming community have been unable to prepare the soil for planting. It seems to be admitted that a good crop cannot now be raised, even with favorable weather from this time forward. We have heard of fields intended for tobacco being planted in corn.—*Louisville Courier, June 6.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Management of Swine.

Messrs. Editors: I give you my experience in the management of swine. In the first place, I take the December pigs, let them run with the sows two months, then wean them, and enclose them in a pen, in which they are moderately fed on corn, with as much milk from the dairy, or good swill of some kind, as will keep up a thriftiness. As soon as clover is in blossom, I leave off grain feeding, and give clover three times a day until after harvest. I then turn them on to stubble. They remain there until about the first of September, when I remove them to a pasture adjacent to my cornfield, and keep up their condition by giving them a msall quantity of green corn. When the time of fattening comes on, I have my hogs in a very fine condition to take on fat. I enclose them in a pen, and feed them altogether on corn and water, and by the time the weather is cold enough, which is the latter part of November, I slaughter them at the age of about eleven and

half months. With this treatment they weigh from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty pounds dressed pork. In the mean time my second litter comes on in June, which have the benefit of the stubble with the first litter; and running with the sows, and sucking they get a very fine start. At about two months old I wean them and enclose them in a pen, taking the same process as with the first litter, only forcing their growth more rapidly by giving good slops, and as much corn as prudent, without fattening too rabidly for their growth. I continue this process until the first of January. I then slaughtered them at about the age of six and a half months. They will average one hundred and fifty pounds of dressed pork very readily. This is no fiction, but matter of fact, from my own personal observation.

You will perceive that from one sow, say having two litters in one year, eight pigs in each litter, the result will be as follows. First litter, eight pigs, weighing two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty pounds each, eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds; second litter, eight pigs, average one hundred and fifty pounds, aggregate twelve hundred pounds; which would make from three thousand to three thousand two hundred pounds of dressed pork from one breeder. This has been my treatment of hogs for the last few years, and I am satisfied it is the most profitable way I have ever tried. Brother farmer, this is an experiment on the Bedford hog, which has the qualities of enormous size, and great tendency to fatten at any age. Yours, &c., E. J. ROSENBERGER.

Smith's Creek Farm, Va., Jan. 1850.

Substitute for Life Insurance.

Not long since a gentlemen, after advocating the propriety of obtaining Life Insurances, was replied to, that a substitute could be furnished of superior merit. The reply to the anxious inquiry for the proposed supstitute was, "Let a person plant ten acres of apple trees."

Now let us view both sides of the question, and see which of the two propositions would be likely most to benefit the community. The one recommends paying a certain sum to obtain insurance for a larger amount to be received by his family after his death. In this case there is no producing or earning property: it merely passes from one to another. In the other case, a man plants ten acres of apple trees, and produces by his own exertions, a valuable income.

We may not be able to make a perfectly correct estimate, but we will keep it low. Supposing the land to be worth twenty dollars per acre, and the trees twenty-five more, the amount would be forty-five dollars. During ten years, the improvement of the land will more than pay the interest, and for the care and labor required by the trees. For the last five years if they are well managed, we may suppose them to yield 25 cents per tree, annually; and allowing eighty to the acre (some plant one hundred) this will make two hundred dollars, amounting in the five years to one thousand—paying the investment, and leaving a balance of five hundred and fifty.

For the succeeding ten years, one dollar per tree would be a very low computation, thus giving the sum of eight thousand; to which add five hundred and fifty dollars the net gain for the first ten years, and we have eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars—to say nothing about the interest that might have been realized. From thence forward, one thousand dollars a year would be far below what might be expected, if we take some orchards in New York as a standard, which have yielded from four to six hundred dollars per acre; or even in Maine, where over two hundred dollars to the acre has been realized. We have proof that our estimate is about fifty per cent. below what has already been realized.

If those favorable to life insurance can turn the tables, let it be done. Here, by industry and economy, is an increase of property, instead of a mere change of hands; and, viewing the pleasant occupation in connection with the amount of income, it is believed few will withhold a verdict in favor of the substitute, instead of the Life Insurance.—*Maine Farmer.*

Proper Time for Cutting Wheat.—Many of the best and most intelligent wheat growers in England, contend that the cutting of wheat should commence whenever the straw, immediately below the ear, is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed, for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of juice to the ear is stopped; that it matters not that the stalk below is green, and that every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage is attended with loss. Though brief, the reasons assigned for the practice of early harvesting, carry much force with them, and are worthy of serious consideration. It must appear evident to every reflecting wheat grower, that when the source of nutrimental supply is cut off between the heads of the grain, the stalk, and the roots, by the drying up of an inch or so beneath the head, that no father benefit can be derived by the berry, and that the longer hereafter it may remain uncut, so much the more will be the loss from scattering. It is also asserted, that the early cut wheat is heavier, thinner skinned, and makes more flour. One thing is very certain, that the straw harvested in the state indicated is much better adapted to the purposes of feeding, as it must be more nutricious than that which may not be cut until it has become berfectly dry.

M. Cadet de Vaux, one of the Savans of France, recommends the cutting of wheat before it it is perfectly ripe. He says:—"This practice originated with *M. Salles*, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers: grain thus reaped (say eight days before it is ripe,) is fuller larger and finer, and is never attacked with weevil. This was proved by reaping one half a piece of a wheat field as recommended, and leaving the other till the usual time. The early reaped portion yielded about three bushels of wheat more for an acre of land, than the later reaped. An equal quantity of flour from each, was made into bread, that made from the wheat reaped green, gave 7 pounds of bread more than the other, in two bushels.

The weevil attacked the ripe wheat, but not the green. The proper time for reaping is when the grain, pressed between the fingers has a doughy appearance, like bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same way."—*Am. Farmer.*

Sowing Grass Seed.

It is now common for farmers to defer sowing their grass seed till autumn; still a great diversity of opinion exists in this country relative to the most judicious course to be pursued in this matter.

Some authors contend that if grass seed is sown with the grain in the spring, the young grasses will suffer greatly by the interference of the roots and straw of the growing grain. "The roots," say they, "will rob it of a great portion of its nutriment, and the straw will deprive it in a great measure, of the sun, air, dews and rains. Grain and grass, thus striving together, are drawn up fastes and slimmer than they would be if sown alone; and this forced growth injures the roots of the grass, which, at the time the grain is cut, is left exposed, weak and exhausted, to the ardent heat of the sun deprived, on a sudden, of the shade which before was forced on it by the grain.

Says an intelligent writer in the New England Farmer, Vol. VII., page 322, "we may conclude that the results of sowing grain and grass, is to injure both crops and very often to lose the grass entirely. Such loss and vexation may be obviated by sowing the grain alone in the early part of the spring, with such manure as has been allotted for the field; and as soon as possible after the grain has been harvested, to plow the stubble in with a deep furrow, that the stubble may have a chance to moulder away, which the showers that take place about that time, and the heat of the weather, will generally begin about in the course of twelve or fifteen days. Before the end of July the field should be cross plowed and grass sown on the furrow, harrowed and rolled in. It is of much importance in this part of the process to avoid any delay, and therefore it is quite needful to put it in grass seeds, even if the weather should happen to be dry at the time. They will lay safe in the ground, and be ready to improve the benefit of the first showers, when the grass will soon make its appearance, and generally make a good progress before winter sets in.

If the winter should prove favorable, nothihg further is wanting to insure a good and lasting field of grass than to draw the roller over it in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which will settle the roots of the young plants, which the frost will always heave up, and which, without rolling, would be exposed to soffer from exposure to the sun and the wind. In case that the winter should prove chaugeable, with cold turns and successive thaws and hard rains, then the grass will be exposed to suffer, by being winter killed in spots, perhaps some of it washed away; in which cases it is needful, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and it is not too wet to harrow the field over, to sow fresh seeds upon such spots as may have suffered, and roll over immediately.

In Young's "Farmers Calender" under the date of August, it is said:—"This is the best season of the year for lying down land to grass; and no other is admissable for it on strong, wet, or heavy soils. Spring sowing with grain may succeed, and do often, but that they are hazardous I know from 40 years' experience."

Sir John Sinclair, one of the best writers on Agriculture England has ever produced, says:—"It is a great error in lying down lands to grass, to sow an insufficient quantity of seed." But this point can only be determined by a correct knowledge of the soil, its fertillity, previous course of cultivation, &c., and is therefore wholly beyond the range of presumption, or of specified rules.—*Olive Branch.*

WHAT KIND OF COWS SHOULD A FARMER KEEP?

What are the qualities neccessary to constitute a good cow? A good milker alone doesenot, in our judgment constitute a good cow; neither does a good breeder nor a good feeder. It is these three qualities, combiued, that makes the cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered—that when properly bred to good bulls will invaribly produce good calves, and one that when dried of her milk, will, with proper care and attention, take on flesh rapidly and evenly—and for one we rest, for a while at least satisfied. And till we can raise up an entire herd of cows, each one of which shall possess these excellencies, our aim shall be to advance in improvement till we can accomplish our object.

To possess the first of these qualities a cow shoul have a fine head, a little wide above the eyes, but quite small below, and appear somewhat long. Her nose should be of a rich yellow color, or at all events not black; (we do not know of any full blooded stock, of any breed, with black noses, but they frequently appear on stock as high bred as fifteen sixteenths.) Her neck should be very small where it joins the head, but widening and deepening as it approaches the shoulders and briskets. Her udder should be of good size, well covered with long, soft hair, and not inclined to fleshiness; large milk veins, and small delicate horns —they may be long in some breeds, but tney should be fine, and she should have a yellow skin.

To be a good breeder, she should in the first place be descended from good stock, and the farther back you can trace her from good stock the better. She should possses all the before mentioned milking qualities, with a broad straight back, wide loins and hips, long deep quarters, round ribs, bones small in proportion to her size, deep and full brisket, fore legs wide apart, and lastly, she should be a good handler. A cow that is a good handler will also, invariably, produce rich milk; and if a first rate handler, and possessing the before mentioned qualities, she will be invariably a good feeder. This handling quality is, or has been, too much overlooked by breeders and judges of cattle shows. Judges that will give in their decisions for premiums on stock, without even touching the animal, are, in our opinion unfit for the office. We should not think of purchasing a cow for milk, stock, and beef, without knowing her to be a good handler.—*Bowen's N. A. Farmer.*

Bees and Bee Hives.

A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper, at New Castle city, Del., gives the following mode of transferring bees from old to new hives. The plan is doubtless a good one, where bees are kept in the common box hives. But this trouble may all be avoided, and all danger of robbing the bees of their winter supplies, by the use of Colton's hive, from which the surplus honey may be at any time extracted, without disturbing the little community, or "turning them upside down." Should these hives become cumbered with bee bread or wax, a portion of the main comb may be removed at pleasure, and the space will be immediately filled with new comb. A circumstance well worthy the consideration of bee breeders is the fact that in every instance where honey taken from Colton's hive has been brought to this city, it has been sold for double the price of common honey—so free is it from all impurities.

I have seen a communication in your paper, signed "S. W. R.," Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., on removing or transferring bees from hive to hive, for the purpose of cleansing from worms or taking the honey. The way stated may be good, but I think my plan better. It is said to be the French mode, as practised by the honey raisers of France—that is to say: take an empty gum or hive precisely of the same size and dimensions of the one you wish to change or transfer, turn the full hive bottom upwards, and place the empty one on top; tie a cloth around the middle to prevent the bees from coming out where the two hives join; then take a stick and crack around the full hive, and the bees will all run up into the empty one. By putting your ear close to the hive you can hear them passing up. When you have reason to believe that they are principally all up, lift off the top hive, set it down on the bench, and take away the hive with the honey, some eight or ten yards from the bee bench, and take out the honey. What bees may have adhered to the honey-comb, will fly back to the new hive. In this way you need not kill a single bee intentionally. I have practised this plan with success when the season is good for honey making, which is not every year. Bees are like every thing else, there are good and bad seasons for them. Sometimes they will hardly make enough to keep them through the winter, and other years they will make as much again as is necessary to keep them. When I have no other object in view than the honey, I rob them in this way from July till August. They will, if a good season, as I before observed, fill the second hive before frost. There are various opinions as regards the size of the beehive. I generally make them from eight to twelve inches square. The proper time for transferring them is early in the morning, or when it is raining, as the bees then are all in the hive.

Gapes in Chickens.

About a year ago, a correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper published an article on the above named disease, and tried to prove, (and no doubt believed,) it to be the dyspepsia. He said that a brood of chickens, hatched and reared about an old out building, was all healthy and free from gapes, while those raised in the neighborhood of the dwelling or dunghill, were nearly all affected with that disease. I have raised some thousands of chickens, and in different places. My experience is that they are not liable to gapes about a new building, especially on newly cleared land. There is something about fresh land congenial to the health of poultry. I have thought it might be animal food in the shape of insects, &c., or that it might be rotten wood. Be this as it may, I am fully satisfied that the disease is not dyspepsia, from the fact that I have seen it cured in five minutes, at the house of an acquaintance, in a village a short distance from my residence, when a chicken, as nearly as large as the robin was sent in from a neighbor, in the last stage of the gapes. I asked the lady if she could cure it. She said she had cured many, but that looked like a hopeless case. However, she would try. She took the chicken in her lap, drew a feather from its wing, stripped it to within about half an inch of the point, turned the chicken on its back, with a portion of the bill in her thumb and finger, while a little girl held the other; she then run the feather down its throat and gave it a quick twist and jerk, and drew out a red wiry worm about an inch long. The poor thing seemed nearly exhausted, but in less than a minute, it gave a kind of cough or two, and discharged a small quantity of blood, in five minutes was eating, and to all appearance, perfectly restored. Several others of my acquaintance practice the same method with success.

This is the disease and one of its remedies; but what should cause it in one locality and not in another, is more than I can divine. Lime water and coarsely ground corn are considered by some persons, as a partial preventive.—*Am. Ag.*

—o—

How to Raise One hundred and Nineteen Bush Corn to the Acre.—A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer says: Through the medium of yonr monthly visiter I will give the readers of the Farmer the method by which I raise one hundred and nineteen bushels of corn on one acre of ground. The piece of land under consideration, had lain in meadow some twelve years; it was plowed in the fall, and planted to corn the next spring; after the crop was harvested, one acre was measured off from one corner, and some forty loads of manure drawn on; The following spring, this was spread and plowed in, after the common method. Just before seed time it was furrewed five feet betweeen the

furrows. These furrows were then filled with manure, forming a ridge. On this ridge the corn was planted in drills, two rows on each ridge, about ten inches apart and the drills, (one kernel in each) about the same distance. This was the small eight rowed variety of corn; and five feet between the rows gave a fine chance for light and solar heat, every stalk set for two ears, but a severe drouth came on just before the ear began to form, and a great majority of the stalks only produced one ear. The drouth, doubtless, was more severe upon it by reason of the great amount of manure. It was the opinion of many good judges that examined it before harvesting, that, had it not been for the injury sustained by the drouth, it would have yielded one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre; as it was, I obtained one hundred and nineteen bushels and some quarts. The labor of planting (with a hoe,) hoeing and harvesting, was about the same as three acres raised in the ordinary way; but then I had the crop of three acres, and the other two left for some other use.

Should any object to this method, as being tedious, let him remember that one hundred and nineteen bushels of corn cannot be raised without some labor and expense.

Iron Chimneys.

We were interested a few days since in examining a new plan of a chimney invented by Andrew Clark, Esq, of this city, and now in operation in his house in Grand street. The chimneys are of iron, cylindrical in form—7 inches inside diameter, and weigh about 14 pounds per foot—at a cost of five cents per pound. The cylinder is enclosed in a chamber, from which by registers, a current of warm air may be thrown into and warm the upper apartments of the houss. A contrivance is also added for the evaporation of water to give a healthy moisture to the air.

The top of the chimney is very neat. The cost of each chimney complete and put up in the houses of Mr. Clark, was with the registers and fixtures, one hundred and eight dollars—there being three stacks, two stacks of course would have cost proportionately less.

The great advantage of the iron chimney seems to be its comparitively light weight. In building upon the meadows where piles must be driven for the foundation the great weight of the brick chimney almost always throws the house out of a perpendicular line.

We think that the iron chimney will also be eminently safe—as the joints are perfect—and finally, it must draw well, and moreover leaves plenty of room for closets.—*Jersey City Telegraph.*

To Preserve Eggs Fresh.—Turn water upon unslacked lime, in quantity sufficient to cover the lime. In a short time a scum will rise upon the surface. Then drain off the whole water, and add fresh, and repeat the operatian till no more scum rises. Stir the lime and water, and add fresh, and repeat the operation until no more scum rises. Stir the lime and water, and put in your eggs, so that they are completely covered. This excludes the external air, and preserves them in the finest order. I have now eggs that have been kept in this way eight months and on being broken, cannot be distinguished from those which are fresh layed. A lady who gave me this receipt, stated that she preserved them so perfectly good in this way for two years. The repeated saturations with water seem neccessary to destroy the too great causticity of the lime, otherwise its strong affinity for the carbonate, the material of the egg shell, causes its decomposition.—*Selected.*

Virtues of Milk.—It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it—it contains curd casein, which is neccessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat—sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body—the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxyd of iron, the chlorids of potassium and soda, with the free sodi, required to give solidity and strength to the bone—together with the saline particles so essentially neccessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the aoid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requsite for the proper dissolving our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration; it is, Dr. Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How neccessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of Providence will be a curse rather than a blessing.—*Bugg's Observations on Milk.*

The new Census Law.

The new census bill is published. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the census are complete, to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the several States, and divide the agregate by the number two hundred and thirty-three; and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, is declared to be the ratio or rule of apportionment of representatives in Congress. The feature in the last apportionment act which provided where a fraction in any State exceeds one half of the ratio, an additional member should be allowed is stricken out from the new law.

The compensation allowed the U. S. Marshals for their service in executing the act, is, in states where the population exceeds one million, one dollar for each thousand persons, and where the population is less than a million a dollar and a quarter per thousand is allowed. The deputies are allowed two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for neccessary travel, "to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling houses in the division by the square root of the number of square miles in each division." They are also allowed, in addition, "for each farm fully returned ten cents; for each establishment of productive industry taken and returned fifty cents; for the social statistics two per cent. on the amount allowed for the enumeration of population; and for the the name of a diseased person returned two cents." The returns are to be made to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first of November next.

Sharon, Mo., June, 1850.

To the Editor of the Valley Farmer:

* * * * * I agree with you that many a single article in the Valley Farmer is worth more than the price of the paper for a whole year.

The *rose bug*, this year has invaded our gardens and orchards, like the locusts of Egypt, and are proving most destructive, not only to the roses and rose bushes, but are preying upon the grape vines, apple trees, etc. The fruit is first destroyed, and then the leaves. Can you do us the favor of furnishing an *effectual remedy* in time for the next season, as it would come too late now for the present, agninst the depredations of this most injurious bug.

We are experimenting with the grape in our dry prairie soil, for wine and other purposes, and hope, by your assistance, to succeed another year. My grape rows are five feet wide, and the vines eight feet apart in the row. This obliges me to make a trellis to train them; and for this purpose I have ordered the common fencing wire, to be confined to posts six feet high with small staples. Will this answer?

Our hedge of the Osage Orange, now more than one mile in length, set out last spring twelve months, is doing well, and after next year will prove an ample defence against all kinds of stock.

Yours truly, D. C.

Having examined the machine mentioned below, through the politeness of Dr. Merryman, we must say that we think it a very valuable invention. Whether it will accomplish all that the inventor claims for it, we cannot say confidently, because we have not seen it sufficiently tried. But merely as a labor saving machine it is worth to the butter maker its cost many times over. By it a churning of fifty or one hundred pounds of butter may be entirely separated from the butter milk in five minutes' time, and before the milk had time to harden. We shall have more to say about this invention in our next number:

Fresh Butter.—There is no person who does not understand the advantages and luxury of good fresh butter. Dr. E. H. Merryman, of Springfield, Ill., has invented and patented a machine, by which, combined with a chemical process, he is enabled to take the most rancid butter, and convert it into its original freshness. The machine is very simple, and must be of great service to those who manufacture butter, as it is admirably calculated to express from the butter all the milk, and leave it pure and in the best possible condition for salting and preserving.

But the great and important feature is its adaptation to the changing of strong or rancid butter into its first or fresh state. We will not attempt a description of the machine, but we can say that specimens of butter in the worst conceivable rancid state passed through it yesterday, came out fresh, and as completely divested of all rancid smell or taste, as the day it was first packed. It was just such butter ss any one would desire on his table. The machine affords the opportunity of giving it the desired color, or salting it to any extent.

To those who deal in the article, and especially those who attempt to supply the market with fresh butter, this machine, and the process employed by Dr. Merryman, is invaluable. By it butter which will not bring more than five cents in the market, may be made worth thirty or forty cents.

We understand that the Doctor has such confidence in the suceess of his machine and process, that he is forming a company to ship and supply butter to the California markets. It is well known that this article is chiefly supplied from Oregon, and always commands a high price. The warm climates it has to pass through in shipping it from the Atlantic States renders it valueless when it reaches there. By this invention it may be safely shipped, and if it suffers any deterioration, can be renovated on its reception in California.—[St. Louis Republican.

The Family Kitchen Gardener; containing plain and accurate descriptions of all the different species and varieties of Culinary Vegetables; by Robert Buist, author of the American Flower Garden Directory, Rose Manual, etc. New York: C. M. Saxton. 1850.

Some time since, a copy of this useful publication was received at this office, but by some oversight it escaped our observation, until too late to receive a notice in our last number. We thank the publisher for sending us the work, and we think the author and publisher have done the community a valuable service in getting it up. It is just such a work as every family that has a piece of ground big enough for a garden should have. We have several garden manuals, all good, but this possesses advantages over any other with which we are acquainted, in that the directions and descriptions are more concise and intelligible, and that several new vegables are treated of, which are not mentioned in other works of the kind. In this work we may say that the whole science of the garden is "posted up" to 1850. The author of this work is an experienced and practical nurseryman and seedsman, and gives the results of his own experience. The book contains 216 pages, and is sold in paper covers at 50 cents, bound in cloth, for 75 cents. Mr. Sexton has furnished the farmers of the land with several excellent works, and we regard this as not a whit behind the very best of them. We extract from this work the following plain directions for the

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Propagation of Strawberries from Seed.—Every person who has any partiality for this fruit, that can devote a few hours to their culture in their season, should sow the seeds of the very best kinds any time from Au-

gust to April, in pots of light earth; water them regularly, and they will be above ground in four or five weeks. After they have attained a few leaves to each, plant them into a piece of rich ground in the garden, about twenty inches apart. The second season they will produce fruit to prove their merits. The seed is obtained by drying the ripe fruit and washing the flesh from the seeds, which are all on the outside of the berry; these seeds, when perfectly dry, will keep three years. Flowers that have an entirely green centre are called female, or pistilate—those that have a great many yellow stamens are called male, or barren plants—those that have only a portion of stamens around the base of the green, conical centre of the flower, are called staminate or perfect blossoms.

Soil.—All admit that the best soil for this fruit is a deep, light, rich, loam, if not naturally deep to be made so by trenching. Rich it must be, if large and good fruit is required: therefore, prepare the ground the season before, planting and incorporating it with an abundance of manure, to the depth of eighteen inches. The exposure must be entirely free from the shade of trees or buildings. For early crops, plant on an aspect that has an inclination to the south or south east. For late crops choose the north or west. By this method the strawberry season is greatly prolonged.

Planting.—The periods for performing this is in March and April, or August and September; in either of these months we have been equally successful. Beds four feet wide, each containing three rows, and the plants fifteen inches apart in the row, leaving alleys two and a half feet wide between the beds, for the operation of gathering, weeding, hoeing, &c. Never take any other crop from among them, except a few radishes or lettuce the first season. Destroy the runners about the middle of July, unless they are wanted for plants; hoe them freely, and keep the ground in an open condition. Some light, rough litter should be sprinkled over the plants during winter, in cold localities. In light soils dig in between the rows every autumn, a few inches of well rotted dung; but in strong and deep alluvial soils it may be dispensed with. In dry seasons give the plants a few waterings, after they have done blooming, with any liquid manure, or other rich water, which will greatly promote the swelling of the fruit. A plantation will last three or four years; and to have this fruit in perfection plant out a portion every year. For this purpose we advise to plant those sorts which are called pistilate or female plants, allowing every sixth row of be of a variety that is called staminate or male plants. This latter sort keep within bounds, to prevent the runners intermingling with the bearing kinds. It is a prudent precaution to lay straw or other clean material between the rows of the fruit bearing plants, before they come into bloom, to prevent the fruit being injured by heavy rains, sand or dust.

LAND WARRANTS—LOOK OUT.—A man came to our office yesterday to get some blank Land Warrants printed, evidently with the design of swindling. As our legal friends here thought evidence insufficient to arrest him he was permitted to leave. He is stout built, with a large face and prominent features, and probably thirty-five years of age. He wore a black hat and dark frock coat. We could not get his name.—*Sparta Freeman.*

The above described individual also favored us with a call last week, for the same purpose, but as we were not disposed to assist him in putting his nefarious designs into execution, he soon left the place. He wanted some thirty or forty copies printed. It is supposed that he went to St. Louis for the purpose of having the printing done in that city. It would be well for those purchasing land warrants, to be on the look out for this fellow.—*Belleville Rep.*

THE BIRD AND THE SNAKE.—The Mobile Herald of the 21st ult., relates the following: "Two gentlemen of our acquaintance, of unimpeachable veracity, witnessed a scene the other day worth recording. They observed at a distance of some thirty feet from them, a very strange and unaccountable conduct on the part of a bird, commonly called the 'cow bird,' resembling in color and shape the mocking bird of this region, though somewhat smaller. On watching it narrowly they discovered that it was engaged in a conflict with a snake some eighteen or twenty inches long. In a few moments the bird was victorious. It suddenly caught the snake by the head, and flying with it to an old pine tree, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in fastening it to a pointed splinter. Thus pinioned the snake was entirely helpless. The bird watched it for a moment with the utmost complacency, and then continued its repast devouring within ten or fifteen minutes three-fourths of the length of the snake."

BROWN BREAD.—I am glad to see so much interest among the ladies to impart the useful knowledge of making "Brown Bread." This article ought to take the place of half the niceties that too often load out tables, and as there is a willingness on your part to hear farther upon this matter, "I will show you mine opinion," founded upon experience, which, being defined is to know by practice.

Our bread is called by many "the best," and perhaps some may wish to try it. Take one part of rye meal and two parts of Indian meal, mix it well, add a little salt, and thoroughly wet the whole with boiling milk. Stir it frequently until cold; and add cold milk, till it is thin enough to pour into pans. Bake it in a brick oven five or six hours.—*Maine Farmer.*

The following recipe for making the bread furnished to the prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary was furnished to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, by the Warden, in the hand writing of the baker for the establishment:

Take six quarts of water, one teacup full of salt, one pint of lard or other clean grease, one pint of yeast, the whole to be quite warm—then stir in meal enough to make a stiff batter, let it stand till it rises, then mix up and put in pans to bake. The quantities can of course be reduced proportionately as desired.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

Plank Roads.

The most valuable improvement, says the R. R. Journal, since McAdam's and one superior to his in many localities, is the recent invention of covering roads with planks—Plank roads were introduced in Canada by the govornment general Lord Sydenham, who had seen their utility in Russia. In 1834, the first one was there constructed, (leading from Toronto eastward,) and since then five hundred miles of them have been there built. In the United States the one from Syracuse to Central Square, New York, led the way, being finished in July, 1846; and its great success has already caused the construction of four or five hundred miles in this State, and the projection of twice as many more in it, and in New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.

In the most generally approved system, two parallel rows of small sticks of timber (called indifferently sleepers, stringers or sills,) are imbedded in the road, three or four feet apart. Planks, eight feet long and three or four inches thick, are laid upon these sticks, accross them at right angles to their direction. A side track of earth to turn out upon is carefully graded. Deep ditches are dug on each side, to ensure perfect drainage; and thus is formed a plank road.

LAYING THEM OUT.

The waste of labor caused by unneccessary hundred feet high ; though the cost of constructidg the additional length of road partially encountered balances his consideration. It was ascents in a road has already been pointed out. It was also shown that it is profitable to the traveller to go around to avoid ascending a hill a also proved that the smoother the surface of the road was made the more injurious proportionally were such ascents. They are therefore espeecially objectionable on the plank roads, which hold an intermediate place between common roads and railroads. Some distinguished engineers have been led astray on this point. Their arguments, if carried to their full extent, would lead to the construction of railroads also with similar steep grades: It is true, as they state, that a given load can be drawn up a much steeper hill on a plank road than on a common one, the friction on the former being so much less, but this will lessen in an equally increased ratio the advantages of the level portions of the road. Let us assume the resistence of friction, or "sticktion," (as Prof. Wheelwell calls it,) on a plank road to be one-third of that on a good earth road. It will therefore be one-sixteenth of the weight carried if that of the earth be one-twentieth. If now a horse can draw one ton on a level earth road, the total resistence will be doubted when he comes to a hill which rises one foot in twenty, and he will be able to draw only half a load up this hill, and therefore his loads on the level parts of the road would be but half a ton; for it would be useless for him to take more to the hill than he could drag up it. Now suppose the same road to be planked and this hill to remain untouched. On the level portions the same horse can now draw three tons, by our hypothesis. But the hill rising 1 in 20, will offer a resistance three times as great a does the "sticktion" of the plank road, and the whole resistence in going up it will therefore be four times as great as on a level. The horse can therefore draw only one fourth of his former load, or only three quarters of a ton instead of two ton, which it would be were the hill removed. Therefore, in lying out a plank road, it is indespensable, in order to secure all the benefits which can be derived from it, to avoid or cut down all steep ascents.

A very short rise, of even considerable steepness may, however, be allowed to remain, to save expences; since a horse can, for a short time put forth extra exertion to overcome such an increased resistence; and the danger of slipping is avoided by descending upon the earthen track.

A plank road lately laid out under the supervision of Mr. Geddes, between Cazenovia and Chitteningo, N. Y., is an excellent exemplification of the true principles of road making. Both these villages are situated on the "Chitteningo creek," the former being eight hundred feet higher than the latter. The most level common road between these villages rises more than 1,200 feet in going from Chitteningo to Cazenovia, and rises more than 400 feet in going from Cazenovia to Chitteningo, in spite of the latter place being 800 feet lower.

It thus adds one-half to the ascent and labor in going in one direction, and in the other it goes up hill one half the hight, which should have been a continuous descent. The line of the plank road, however, by following the creek (crossing it five times,) ascends only the necessary 800 feet in one direction, and has no ascent in the other, with two or three trifling exceptions of a few feet in all, admitted in order to save expense. There is nearly a perpendicular fall in the creek of 140 feet. To overcome this, it was necessary to commence far below the falls, to climb up a steep hill side, following up the sides of the lateral ravines, until they were narrow enough to bridge, and then turning and following the opposite sides till the main valley was again reached. The extreme rise is at the rate of one foot to the rod, and this only for short distances, and only in three instances, with a much less grade or a level intervening. The line passes through a dense forrest, which supplied its material, being cut into plank by saw mills erected in a gulf never before approached by a wheeled carriage.

WIDTH.

A single track of plank eight feet wide, with an earthern turn-out track beside it of twelve feet wide, will in almost cases be sufficient. This gives twenty feet for the least width neccessary between the inside top lines of the ditches, the width of which is to be added, making about two rods on level ground. If extra cuttings or fillings be rebuired, the width occupied by their slopes must be added to this. An earthern road of eight feet wide on each side of the plank track has some times been adopted. The New York general plank road law fixed four rods—sixty-six feet—as the least permissible width that plank roads might be laid out. This provision has since been repealed.

Wider plank tracks were at first employed. In Canada single tracks were made from nine to 12 feet wide. But it was found on the twelve feet Toronto road, after seven years' use, that the planks were worn only in the middle seven or eight feet, and that the remaining four or five feet of the surface had not even lost the marks of the saw. One third of the planking was therefore useless, and one third of the expenditure wasted.

A *double* plank track will rarely be necessary. No one without experience in the matter can credit the amount of travel which one such track can accommodate. Over a single track near Syracuse, 161,000 teams passed in a single year, averaging over two hundred and twenty teams per day, and during three days seven hundred and twenty teams passed daily. The earthern turn-out track must, however, be kept in good order, and this is easy, if it slope off properly to the ditch, for it is not cut with any continuous lengthwise ruts, but is only passed over by the wheels of the wagons which turn off from the track, and return to it. Thus they move in curves, which would very rarely exactly hit each other, and this travel being spread nearly niformly over the earth, tends to keep in shape, rather than to disturb it.

If, however, there is so much travel that the earth will not remain in good order, then this travel will pay for the double track which it requires. But this should be made in two separate eight feet tracks, and not in one wide one of sixteen or twenty-four feet, as was at first the practice. On a wide track the travel will be generally near the middle, and will thus wear out the planks very unequally, besides depressing them in the centre, and making the ends spring up, and when it passes near one end that will tilt up and loosen the other. Besides, when a light vehicle wishes to pass a loaded one moving in the centre, as it naturally will, the former will be greatly delayed in waiting for the other to turn aside, or else will have one wheel crowded off into the ditch. But where there are two separate tracks the whole width of one is at the service of the light vehicle. On a sixteen feet track near Toronto, the planks having become loose and unsettled, were sawn apart in the centre, and this imperfect double track, divided by no turnout path, worked better than in its original state. An experienced constructor states that if he desired to build a fifty foot road, he should make it in separate eight feet tracks.

A sixteen feet track has sometimes been divived by spiking down scantling sixteen feet long and six inches square, along the middle of a road, at intervals of 100 feet in the clear, between each scantling. This, however, only partially remedies the objections adduced.

When the ground is of such a very unsettled and yielding nature, such as loose sand, marsh, &c., that a solid turnout track of earth cannot be made, planks sixteen feet long may be used, resting on three, four, or five sleepers, crowning in the middle three or four inches, and the ends sprung down and pinned to the outer sleepers.

Feeding Work Horses.—As I have had a good deal of experience in feeding work horses in summer, while at farm work, such as plowing, etc., and have tried several experiments as to the best and most economical mode, I am satisfied that one bushel of corn for horse-feed is almost worth two of oats—corn weighing 56 lbs. and oats 32. I find also that I can raise as many bushels of corn from an acre, as of oats, and the corn does not injure the land as much as oats therefore I givd the cultivation of the former decided preference.

The next question is, which is the most whole some for the horse, and on which will he perform the most work? All will agree that corn, after it is ripe, and with hay during the winter, is good and wholesome for horses, but some would say that it is too heating in summer. To guard against that difficulty, I have been in the habit of using ground corn and wheat bran, with cut straw or cut hay, which, by the by, is an excellent method. I have also soaked my corn in water for about twelve hours, and then fed it with hay and with good success; but the water, unless changed often, will become sour, and then the horses refuse to eat it. For the last two years I have fed dry corn in the ear—of the dent kind—and after each feed of corn, gave a bundle of green corn stalks, which I sow broadcast, near my barn for that purpose, and I must acknowledge that my teams never cost less, nor worked better, and kept in better condition than they have upon the dry corn and green corn-stalks. The juice of the corn stalks appears to be what is wanted to mix with the dry corn to make it digest well.—Corn stalks may be cut twice if they are not cut below the joint the first time.—[A. Y. M., in Michigan Farmer.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Washing Butter.

There is no peculiarity in the manipulations of butter making, which is held with so much tenacity among the female professors of the art, as the good and bad effects of washing butter after churning and before packing. One set of laborious, pains-taking housewives insist upon the necessity of working the whey and curd out by the butter ladle, and honestly think that a drop of water used would ruin a lump as big as Chimborazo; while another equally reliable portion of ths "last best gifts" insist that there is no way so good, quick and certain, as thorough washing with pure, cold water, which can be done in any weather, and with one half the labor of the ladle faction.

On looking at the subject philosophically, we incline to the washing theory, for many reasons. In the first place there can no bad effects arise from the use of clean, cold water. Butter is strictly an oleageanous compound, in no way soluble in water, while every part of the residuum, after the butter is consolidated, is decidedly so, and by diluting it with water, any particles left are not as concentrated and liable to decompose and pass through the cheesy fermentation as if in their original state. Second, it matters not how much water is used, as it does not enter into combination with the oily mass of butter; and if the weather is hot and the water cold, it is in a state of hardness in a few minutes, to express all the watery fluids, and finish the operation at once—which, in the ladle process, requires a day or more of cool exposure. Thirdly, the labor is incomparably less, as there is little harder work than butter makers are subjected to, in working it pure without the use of water.

If any of our lady readers doubt our conclusions, let them lay down a stone pot by each process, honestly and fairly done, and a pint of strong brine kept over the surface—and if on the first of May next, the hydropathic method is not the best, or as good, we will pay a round quarter for every pound of it.

Management of Animals.—In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault of the brute arises from ignorance. Be patient with him, teach and coax him, and success, in time, is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the results of confirmed habit or visciousness, and these sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits, by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream. With his tail pointing to the water, he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted, over the bank he tumbled, and after a somerset or two, and floundering a while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post for the future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at every thing and every body, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; when the sudden assault, on a wintry day, resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manners took good care to avoid in future.

A sheep killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind legs to a stout ram, on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. On being set free, and somewhat startled at setting out, in his haste to rejoin his friends, he tumbled and thumped master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field and the birds of the air," by other means than brute force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit, in the dumb things, by his superior cunning.—[Am. Agriculturist.

The Horse.—I will state a few things that I have learned, and they may be of benefit to your readers. A horse that is driven on hard roads is liable to get stiff in the joints. In 1833 I had an animal which after driving three or four days got quite lame. An old Baltimore teamster told me to wash the mare's legs in tolerably salt brine, which was done, three times a day, for the rest of the journey. The stiffness disappeared in a few days, and I drove the mare 1,400 miles afterwards, and there was no more trouble on that account. What pleased me the most was, the mare had a very poor foot to hold a shoe when I started. It was very brittle and hard. It would break out when a nail was put in. But it grew together at every shoeing. A blacksmith in New England remarked to me that her foot had a singular appearance; where he pared it was soft and tough. I account for it in this way: salt will attract moisture from the atmosphere, which keeps the foot moist all the time; and salt has nearly the same effect that grease has on a foot or a piece of timber. The drippings from salt on a floor, if continued long, cannot be got off; the wood becomes soft and tough, and so with a horse's foot. After washing the legs, turn up the foot, clean it, pour the hollow full of brine and hold for a few minutes, to soak the bottom.—[Farmer and Gardener.

The Dorkings.

Above we present our readers with a correct likeness of a Dorking cock and hen, a breed of barn door fowls we believe universally admitted to be the best for market purposes of any known variety. They are superior layers, very hardy, and their flesh is remarkably sweet and nutricious; and for caponing they are not excelled.

Mr. Munson Beach, of this city, imported during the last season, direct from England, a pair of these beautiful fowls, which were pronounced by amateuers in the eastern cities to be very fine specimens of the breed. They were received here late in the fall, and soon after New Years the hen commenced laying, and she continued laying an egg every day for more than fifty consecutive days, the eggs being put under other hens to hatch, as fast as laid. After a lapse of six or seven days she commenced laying again, and up to the first of June she had layed considerably upwards of 100 eggs. It was deemed impolitic to allow her to sit upon her eggs, as it was desired to obtain as many of the pure blooded chickens as possible, consequently other hens were employed to hatch the chickens and bring them up.

These chickens are remarkably robust and healthy, and it is worthy of notice that while all the other kinds have suffered with the "gapes," there has not been a single instance of the disease among these chickens.

We paid a visit to the yard where these birds are kept, a few days ago, and were much pleased with their appearance. We found the rooster the sole lord of the circle, surrounded by his interesting family, consisting of his spotless and stately mate, as lady queen, and quite a number of other hens, bantams, Poland fowls, &c., many of whom were taking care of their sprightly little flocks of pure Dorkings and half breeds. We noticed as a curiosity, that the full blooded chicks had five toes on each foot, the same as the imported fowls; but the half blooded chicken had four toes on one foot and five on the other. We believe the pure bloods always have five toes, and we have supposed they were always white, but we are informed by Mr. Beach that they are sometimes speckled. Those imported by Mr. B. as well as their chickens, are pure white, and are well represented by the engraving at the head of this article. There are many peculiar and distinctive points about them.

Mr. Beach has incurred very considerable expense in introducing these valuable fowls into this vicinity, and desires only to get back the money expended. He has accordingly authorized us to sell them for him singly or in pairs, as may be desired, at reasonable prices. Any persons, therefore, who may wish to improve their breed of fowls, can have an opportunity to procure them by applying to us at our printing office, over the seed store of Plant & Brother.

Taming Horses.

We have all heard of "horse tamers," or men who had some mysterious art of taking the wildest and most vicious colt, and by being confined with them a little while, would, as if by magic, render them so tame and gentle that it would allow him to handle or to do any thing he pleased with it, and it would even follow him about like a dog.

For many years this art has been kept a secret, and not a month ago we saw handbills posted up in this city by an individual who offered to reveal the art to any one who would pay him a five dollar bill. Catlin, the celebrated Indian-potrait painter, who spent so many years among the various Indian tribes, and who wrote, as many of our readers know, a very interesting book of the manners and customs of these tribes, has probably unfolded the whole art and mystery of this horse taming business. He observed that during the Buffalo hunts in the spring, the Indians would often catch the calves, and by *covering their eyes and breathing into their nostrels*, the little creatures would soon follow them wherever they went.

"I have often," says he, "in concurrence with a well known custom of the country, held my hand over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have with my hunting companions, ridden several miles into our encamptment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and affectionately as its instincts would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of this wild country."

The Indians do not confine this practice to the catching of Buffalo calves. They practice it on wild horses. After catching the wild horse in the usual mode of the country, by throwing the noose or lasso over their necks, and choking and throwing them down, Catlin says the Indian gradually advances until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose and over its eyes, and at length to breath into its nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and conquered, so that he has little else to do th toan remove the hobbles from its feet, and lead or ride it into camp." These facts as we have stated, have been read in Mr. Catlin's book, and wondered at; but we have not, till recently, seen any authentic account of any experiments being tried in this way in taming untamable colts raised upon the farm. An obliging friend has sent us some numbers of the Phonetic Friend, published by [illegible], of London, in which we find some well attested experiments upon this system of taming English colts, and it seems to work as well as upon Prairie colts. We will proceed to translate some of them into the 'vernacular,' for the benefit of our readers. Peradventure some of them may have occasion to try similar ones, too; and either profit by the results or prove them to be fallacious.

In the year 1842, Mr. Ellis being in the country, had the opportunity of trying these experiments, with the following results:

Experiment 1. Feb. 11th, 1842, Subject, a filly, not yet a year old, who had never been taken out of the stable since she had been removed from her dam in the previous November.

The filly was yet quite wild, and on being taken out of the stable, bolted and dragged W., who only held her by a short halter, through a heap of manure.

On changing it for a long trained halter, W. got sufficient power over her to bring her to the front of the house.

The experiment was tried in rather an unsatisfactory manner. The filly was in the open air, with many strangers about her, and the two gentlemen, W. and M. who made the experiment were expecting amusement, only, from failure, W. held the halter, and M., with considerable difficulty, for the filly was very restive and frightened, managed to cover her eyes, when he blew into the nostrils.

Mr. Ellis requested him to breath, and not blow, and directly, when he began to breath, he felt the filly, who had strongly resisted having her eyes covered, and had been very restive, "stand perfectly still and tremble." From that time she became very tractable. W. also breathed into the nostrils, and she evidently enjoyed the process, putting up her nose to receive the breath. Even the waving of a red handkerchief before her eyes and the drumming in side of a hat failed to startle her. The next day, her tractability was again tried in various ways, and attempts were made to frighten her. Any well broken horse would have started more at these things presented to it than this yearling.

Experiment 2. Feb. 12 1842. Subject, a filly three years old, coming four, very obstinate, and quite unbroken.

While observing the subjects of the last experiment on the second day, M. saw one of his tenants making ineffectual attempts to break in a horse on the old plan at some little distance.

The party proceeded to the place leading the yearling with them over a brook and through a field with four loose horses, three of which trotted up and surrounded her without her showing the slightest widness or attempt to start. B. (M's tenant) advised W. not to come near his filly, cautioning him especially against the fore feet, asserting that it was likely she would rear and strike him, as it had lamed him (B.) in the thigh just before he came up. W. proceeded cautiously climbing a wall and coming at the horse through a tree to which it was tied. Immediately upon his taking the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a stubborn and dogged expression, which seemed to bid W. defiance. Taking advantage of this, W. leaned over as far as he could, clinging all the time to the tree with his right hand, and succeeded in breathing into one nostril, without however being able to blind his eyes. From that moment all became easy. W. coaxed it, rubbed its face, and breathing into its nostrils from time to time—the horse offering no resistance. In about ten minutes time, W. declared his con-

viction that the horse was subdued, unfastened ii, and to the great surprise and evident astonishment of B., (who had been vainly trying all the morning to get the mastery over it,) led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field with no one else near, W. quietly walked to the horse, covering the eyes, and breathed into the nostrils to the manifest pleasure of the animal, who held up his nose to receive the "puff' When it passed the field with the four loose horses, its former companions, who immediately trotted up to it, it did not show the slightest restiveness. In the stable yard she allowed her feet examined, a surcingle and a saddle to be put on, and a rope to be passed into her mouth as a bit without the slightest resistance or flinching. The nature of the ground (the side of a very steep hill) did not admit of a gallop, and thus the expe riment terminated. The next day, B. treated it in the old fashion, beating and belaboring it unmercifully, when it broke away from him, but the experiment proved perfectly sucessful as far as it went.

Four other experiments are related with horses, very wild and unbroken, and also calves and steers, with success; but we have room for no more of them at present. We will merely add the conclusions to which the writer came to upon seing them. In trying these experiments let the following cautions be observed. In case of a horse, let it have a good run first, (as they do in the Prairie,) to take the fresnness out of it, if possible. Let there be no beating or ill treatment. Let the puffer be a man in health, who has not just been smoking, [and we may add chewing tobacco, or drinking rum. Ed.] Let him do every thing he can to soothe the horse the horse, stroking it when he can from the head down the neck with the palm of his hand or the ends of his fingers. Let him, if practicable, blind the eyes, to prevent external objects from frightening the horse, but he should not insist upon this process, if it is found at all fidgity to the animal. Above all, let him breathe deeply, slowly and softly, with a warm breath, into each nostril alternately for five to ten minutes at a time. He must never blow, as that will destroy the effect of breathing. Only one man should manage the breathing and soothing. The breaths of two persons seem to produce different effects, or neutralize one another. Let there be as few spectators as possible—quiet is essential. Do not try on a windy day, as cold wind may destroy the effect.

Tha Irirh "horse whisperer," (who became so celebrated for taming horses by what he pretended was whispering,) used to shut himself up in a stable with the horse, and was seen to approach the head. Perhaps the warmth and darkness of the stable may be advantageous. Let it be tried, and its effects noted.—*Me. Farmer.*

Mrs. Partington is of the opinion that Mount Vesuvius should take Townsend's Sarsarparilla, to cure itself of eruptions. The old lady thinks it has been vomiting so long nothing else would stay on its stomach.

We have never known a man to be better than he should be.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

The Farmer's Song.

BY ELLIS BALLOU.

Of all the trades by man pursued,
To me the Farmer's give;
For how could we, I cannot see,
Without the Farmer live?

On him we all for bread depend,
Of him we get our meat,
Our beans and peas, and fruit and cheese,
And every thing we eat.

And then for health, the Farmer's home
All others doth surpass;
For it is there, we breathe fresh air
Scented with flowers and grass.

How happy is the Farmer's home,
When winter's passed away;
The sportive lambs around their dams,
For joy do skip and play.

All nature seems to be revived
At the return of spring;
The lovely bird again is heard
Her sweetest notes to sing.

How beautiful the fields appear,
When dressed in living green;
With fragrant flower and leafy bower,
Most beauteous to be seen.

And soon the luscious summer fruits
Which give the Farmer cheer,
The fine strawberry, and mayduke cherry,
In plenty will appear.

And when the sun has changed the grain
From green to golden yellow,
The Farmer best, of all the rest,
Is the most happy fellow.

For it has been his hope and care,
Since first he stirred the soil;
And shortly he expects to be
Rewarded for his toil.

And when old Autumn comes along
He brings delicious fruit,
The peach so rare, and juicy pear,
And apples each to suit.

And now the Farmer casts his grain
Into the mellow ground,
Where it will grow, through rain and snow,
Till harvest rolls around.

You now may see within his barn
A full supply of grain;
And tons of hay well stored away
To keep it from the rain.

And now his cribs he fills with corn
His cellar large and warm,
He fills with roots and winter fruits,
Prepared for winter's storm.

And thus we find the Farmer spends
A very happy life;
For he is free as you may see
From many a public strife.

Go on, thou sturdy Farmer, then,
And plow the grassy sod;
And when the field its grain doth yield,
Then bless thy father's God.

Virginia Ridge, O., April 20, 1850.

Agricultural Education.

Dr. Lee, superintendent of the agricultural department of the Patent Office, in his report to the commissioner making suggestions in reference to the ways and means now available for improvements of American Agriculture, offers the following remarks on agricultural education :—

Since 1823, when Judge Buel introduced the first bill to establish an agricultural college in the state of New-York, by legislative aid, constant efforts have been made to render the study of rural economy as a science, not less than its practice as an art, popular in this country. Twenty-seven years have now elapsed, a whole generation has passed off the stage, and New York, with her five hundred thousand cultivators of the soil, is still without the first agricultural school worthy of the name nor is any other state in a better condition. Dark as this view of agricultural education really is, it is the darkness that precedes the dawn of a bright and happy day. Men who have labored for the improvement of agriculture, and the elevation of agriculturists, for a quarter of a century, with less of hope, and less of pecuniary reward, now realise the beginning of an auspicious change in public sentiment. Thanks to agricultural journals and societies, the people will soon discover that labor and capital devoted to husbandry are as worthy of legislative consideration; as labor and capital employed in mining, commerce and manufactures. So soon as this truth shall be fairly conprehended, the long struggle of the friends of improvement will be crowned with success, and the victory won over both ignorence and its traditions.

It is, indeed, wonderful how long those enlightened reasoning farmers, who, like Washington, cherish a due respect for their high calling, have had to beg, and beg in vain of state legislatures, and of Congress for a little assistance to prevent the universal impoverishment of American soils. Whatever has been done to arrest the exhaustion arated of lands, has been effected not only without due aid from government, but in spite of a mistaken policy, which encouraged the removal of all the elements of bread and meat from cultivated fields and their speedy transportation beyond the possibility of restitution. Neither the earnest recommendation of the illustrious farmer of Mount Vernon, nor the prayers of two generations of agriculturists, nor the painful fact that nearly all tilled lands were becoming less and less productive, could induce any legislature to foster the study of agriculture as a science. Happily, this term, when used in connection with rural affairs, is no longer the subject of ridicule.

Some pains has been taken in this report to prove that one thousand millions of dollars judiciously expended, will hardly restore the one hundred millions of acres of partially exhausted lands in the Union, to that richness of mould, and strength of fertility for permanent cropping, which they possessed in their primitive state.

The continued fruitfulness of the earth is an interest far greater, and more enduring, than any form of government.

If the twenty-two millions of people now in the United States may rightfully exhaust the natural fertility of one-third of the arable lands of the country, the 44 millions who will be here twenty-five years hence may properly consume the productiveness of the remaining two thirds of all American territory.

A great principle is involved in the science of agriculture, which reaches through indefinite generations, and forms the basis of all possible improvements, and of the highest hopes of our race. All advancement is impracticable in a country that closely approximates the condition of a desert.

As a nation of farmers, is it not time that we inquire by what means, and on what terms, the fruitfulness of the earth, and the health and vigor of its invaluable products, may be for ever maintained, if not for ever improved?

These are questions of universal concerment, to the careful and rigid investigation of which no man should refuse to lend a listening ear. A governmental policy which results in impoverishing the natural fertility of land, no matter by what popular name it is called, must have an end. It is only a question of time, when this spenthrift course, this abuse of the goodness of Providence, shall meet its enevitable punishment. To show the necessity of reform, a plain estimate has been made, in the chapter on "agricultural statistics," to prove that we annually waste enough of the elements of bread, without which, not the first kernal of corn can be formed, to produce one thousand million bushel of this important staple.

The Board of Agriculture of Ohio estimates the crop of corn in 1849, within the limits of that state, at seventy million bushels; and it will hardly be extravagant to say, that the farmers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin export a million tons of breadstuffs and provisions, where they import one ton of the atoms drawn from their virgin soils to form agricultural products. Can it be said, in truth, that a million million tons of bread and meat are produced from nothing? Will it be contended that the earth, within the reach of good plowing, contains an unlimited amount of the prrcise things consumed to make the plants, whose organic and inorganic elements are taken from the soil, and never restored? If this be true, then all fertilizers are not only unnecessary, but absolutely worthless. This cannot be so; for lands that seventy years ago produced from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of wheat in the State of New York, now yield only from six to nine bushels per acre; and in the other old planting states, the results of exhaustion are still more extensive, and still more disastrous.

A lack of mental culture and discipline is the most serious impediment to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among the farmers. Its language is to them an unknown tongue. Hence the most sublime truths in the economy of nature are shut out from the popular understanding. It is feared that this will be the case

not possess, are established and maintained throughout the United Statas. So long as we refuse to plant the seed, it is folly to expect a rich harvest of knowledge.

We over-estimate the value of mere physical strength, like that of the ox or mule, and underestimate the intrinsic worth of cultivated well developed reason, in practical agriculture. No inconsiderable degree of mental culture must precede all scientific tillage and husbandry. An oak is not matured from an acorn in a day, nor in a year; nor is possible form, in a single generation, a universally educated and highly improved race of men. Such improvements, to be general, and fixed in a people as a distinguished featuure in their character, must be deeply impressed on several successive generations.

As a class, farmers have few advantages for being well informed in the rapid progress now making in the economical improvement of soils, cultivated plants and domestic animals. This lack of opportunity is a serious misfortune, and leads to this practical result: With 5,000,000 farm laborers—2,700,000 in the slave-holding and 2,300,000 in the free states—American agriculturists so misdirect their immense power of production, that the injury done to 100,000,000 acres of land is nearly equal to all the apparent net profifs on the whole rural industry of the country.

To illustrate an importact fact, as well as principle, let us suppose that a farmer produces crops worth $1000, and that they cost him, including all expenses for labor, wear of implements, interest on capital, &c., $850. Nominally, he has a profit of $150; but it often happens that, if he undertakes to replace in his cultivated fields as much of potash, soda, magnesia, phosphorus, soluble silica, and other elements of crops, as both tillage and cropping had removed, it will cost him $175 or $200 to effect that purpose. It is only by consuming the natural fertility of the land that he has realized any profit.

In a national point of view, all labor that impovishes the soil is worse than thrown away. No fact in science of political economy is more importont than this. To reduce a field, which in its virgin state produced forty bushels of corn per acre, down to twenty in ten years, and then cultivate it forty years, and harvest only twenty bushels per acre in place of forty, is equal to a loss of four hundred bushels of corn per acre in the aggregate, or half the diminished product, without any equivalent whatever. Thus to impovish land is to wither the muscles of both man and beast employed in its tillage. Human toil is often praised for being highly productive, when, had the whole truth been known, it would have been seen to be remarkably destructive. Labor never creates a particle of new matter by plowing deep or shallow; but it freqnently places the elements of grain, cotton, and provisions beyond the reach of all scientific farmers who may live hereafter, and find the soil wanting in the raw matrial for making food and raiment.

Is it not the duty of the government to diffuse among its citizens a knowledge of the true principles of tillage, and impress upon them the obligation which every agriculturist owes to posterity, not to leave the soil he cultivates in a less fruitful condition that he found it?

—

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER.—It is doubtless very presumptuous in us to criticise the reasoning of so learned and experienced a man as Dr. LEE, still we cannot help thinking that in his zeal to impress the importance of sustaining the fertility of the soil, he has overlooked some very obvious truths which we in the west have understood for some time. We speak of exhausting crops, and undoubtedly we have such crops; but we have also fertilizing crops, or crops which actually leave the ground in a more fertile condition than before they were put in. Now if every thing taken from the soil tends to impoverish it, how does this come to pass? We answer—and if our answer is not as scientifically correct as some men would give, we believe it is as nearly practically correct as any other. There is a constant movement going on on the surface of the earth, or rather in its outer coat or soil, whereby, through the combined influence of light, heat, air, and moisture, upon the ground, decomposition and change of its elements takes place, adding constantly to its fertilizing qualities. This change is increased very much by loosening and stirring the soil, and exposing a larger portion of it to the action of the agents just mentioned; and the deeper the ground is stirred, the deeper will its fertility extend. Now certain kinds of earth yield in their decomposition a large proportion of some particular constituents of plants; hence whatever crop draws largely upon this redundant constitent produces an equilibrium in the soil, which enhances its general fertility.

We go heart and hand for agricultural education, but we cannot exactly see the connection between this subject and the "one thousand millions of dollars" part of the report. For own part we believe that taken in the aggregate the soil of this conntry is far more fertile today than it was two hundred years ago. A great deal is said about worn out lands, and the idea is advanced that originally the soil of those lands was as good as that of the most fertile now cultivated. It may be so, but we think we have seen a vast difference in lands when first reclaimed from the original forest; while, according to such reasoning, the pine plains of N. Hampshire, when first cleared of their timber, should be as fertile as the bottom lands of the Mississippi.

What we need to create a race of successful farmers, is scientific knowledge blended with actual experience and personal acquaintance with all the details of farm employments. A youth can no more become a farmer by a course of study within the walls of a college than he can become a good shoemaker, carpenter, or printer in the same place. He must be led forth and introduced to all the handy-work of the farm. He must bend his back to the plow and the cultivator, and learn to apply the knowledge culled from his books to the practicel pursuits of agriculture.

HORTICULTURE.

St. Louis Horticultural Society.

SPRING EXHIBITION.

The St. Louis Horticultural Society held its Spring Exhibition for 1850, on the 30th and 31st of May, at Concert Hall. The display of the various articles for which premiums had been offered was very limited. Of green house plants, no collection was offered except that of Messrs. Salisbury & Thomas. This collection however, was very extensive, embracing thirty-six varieties of Pellagoniums (Geraniums,) six varieties of Verbenas, Plumbuco cupensis, Vinca Rosea, Vinca alba, Justica coccinea, Fuschsias, different varieties, Dahlias of different kinds in full flower, and a large variety of roses in full flower.

Of Parlor and Hand Bouquets, Cut Flowers, &c., a beautiful display was presented, exhibiting many rare and beautiful flowers.

The reports of the committees on fruits and vegetables embrace lists of all that was presented in these departments, and while we regret that so meagre a display was made of these articles, we feel assured that it is rather owing to the backwardness of the season, than to any want of intarest on the part of the members of the Society, or to any deficiencies in our soil or climate.

REPORT ON FLOWERS.

The Committee on Flowers for the Spring Exhibition of 1850, beg leave to report that having examined the various plants, flowers and floral designs on exhibition, award the first premium for the largest and best specimens of green house plants to Messrs. Salisbury & Thomas. Though there was no other collection in competition with this, your committee think it fully deserving of the premium, from the luxuriant and handsome manner in which the plants have been grown, the pains taken in exhibiting and the taste displayed in their arrangement. In the collection were many new and beautiful varieties of Pellagoniums (Geraniums,) some remarkably luxuriant verbenas, Justicia coccinea, large carnations, dahlias blooming profusely in pots, &c., &c., all grown in a superior manner, proving Mr. Thomas to be a thorough workman in this department.

The premium for the best Parlor Bouquet is awarded to Messrs. Salisbury & Thomas.

The premium for the best Hand Bouquet is awarded to Mrs. Salisbury. This bouquet contained two beautiful flowers of the "Cammelia Alba."

The premium for the best floral design of cut flowers is awarded to Mr. J. Turner, for a rustic arbor, composed of evergreens, the pillars enveloped in flowers.

Mr. Allen exhibited a locomotive, made of moss, ready freighted with flowers, waiting for steam to take its way over the plains to the Pacific.

Your committee regret that in awarding this premium, they were compelled, by the wording of it to overlook a beautiful design of growing verbenas, representing a cathedral dome, surrounded by six towers, and flanked by a portico, all beautifully conceived and executed in various colors, by Mr. Thomas.

Handsome bouquets of hardy perrenials and roses were exhibited by Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. Page, Messrs. Sigerson, and others.

F. M. MELINE,
F. E. ROBINSON.

Mr. Salisbury declined serving.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

Your Committee regret to say that the exhibition of vegetables was rather a meagre one, owing in part to the backwardness of the season; and are also surprised at the almost universal apathy on the part of gardeners and others in not bringing them forward for exhibition, when we consider the important place which they hold in horticulture.

The specimens, offered, however, were excellent of their kind. The following is a list of the premiums awarded:

Best four bunches asparagus, James Turner, $1;

Best four heads cauliflower, E. Haren, $1;

Best six heads lettuce, (Versailles,) T. Allen, $1;

Best six stalks rhubarb, (Myatt's Victoria,) J. Sigerson, $1;

Hoo Sung, a new variety of vegetable from China, an annual, propagating itself from the seed, prepared the same as asparagus, T. Allen, $1.

From Mrs. Beckwith, one bunch rhubarb;

From Jas. Sigerson, one bunch of excellent asparagus.

From Ed. Haren, half peck of early peas, and two bunches asparagus.

From Thomas Allen, one bunch dsucle curled cress, seed from California, by Maj. R. B. Lee.

Your committee would take this opportunity to impress upon the minds of the members and their fellow citizens gecerally the importance of a society of this kind, and it is to them that we look for encouragement and support. Hoping that the result of this exhibition will prove an incentive to our future efforts in a cause which has done, and is still doing, so much to elevate the morals, and add to the comforts and happiness of all concerned.

For the Committee,

WM. M. PLANT, Chairman.

REPORT ON FRUITS.

The Committee on fruits would respectfully report that they have awarded to Mr Thomas Allen the premium for the best display of Strawberries, and to Mr. James Sigerson the premium for the best quart of strawberries. There being no other fruits exhibited, there was of course, no premium to award.

Your committee would state that several very choice lots of strawberries were exhibited Messrs. Haren, Turner, Wash and others, and on the whole, conridering the extreme backwardness of the season, we consider that a very fair exhibit of this delicious fruit has been

made. The varieties exhibited by Mr. Allen were the Eberlin Seedling, Hovey Seedling, Iowa Male Seedling, Keen's Seedling, and French hautbois. The variety to which the committee awarded the premium for the best quart [to Mr. Sigerson,] was Keen's Seedling.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. SIGERSON,
F. E. ROBINSON,
E. ABBOTT,
Committee.

Spent Tanner's Bark a good Manure for Strawberries.—Perhaps the following experiment with strawberries in tan near Edinburg, may prove useful. The soil was light; and appeared unfit for their growth, yet finer fruit, or of better flavor I have seldom seen. This was entirely owing to a covering of old tanner's bark, about an inch thick, being applied between the rows. The bark not only kept the ground moist and the fruit clean but it is the material of all others in which this plant delights. Many persons may have remarked how almost all plants, but particularly the strawberry, will root into the old tan of a bed in which they have been forced, and yet, because they know new tan will kill weeds, they do think it valuable as a manure. In the same garden were beds of strawberries, which were not covered, but after growing and flowering well, these bore no fruit worth gathering—a very common thing if the soil is too light;—others were almost burnt up, whilst those to which the tan had been applied were luxuriant, and the ground covered with fine runners, fit to plant out, though the fruit was just in perfection.—*Gardener's Chron.*

Culture of Dahlias.

First, procure the roots of of *good kinds*, if possible, for poor dahlias are coarse, ugly things. But if you cannot beg or buy good roots, send to some respectable seedsman or florist for a little good seed; sow this in hot bed in April, and transplant into good soil early in June, and most of your plants will flower the same season, in this climate; then you can throw out all the single ones or dull colors, reserving such as give promise of value, remembering that the size and form of the flower is commonly better the next year.

The roots are to be dug when the frosts have killed the tops, and put on a shelf for a week or too, or till in danger of freezing, then put away for the winter in a cool dry cellar; not packed away so as to cool or rot, but hung up or laid where they are exposed to the air as much as may be without freezing.

In April, or early in May, put the roots in a warm room (or in a moderate hot bed,) giving them a little moisture, so as to start the shoots a little, then divide them with a sharp knife, leaving one or two shoots to each root; then, if danger from frost is over, they may be planted at once in the open ground, or they may be allowed a week or too longer time in the house or hot bed frame.

In planting out, select deep porous soil, with a fair proportion of sand or fine gravel.

Propagating Grapes.—Mr. A. C. Hubbard, of Troy, Mich. says the best way, so far as his practice is concerned, to propagate the grape vine, is to lay the branches. Let your standard vine throw out several branches near the ground, these may be laid the first of August, or before if grown sufficiently, and they will throw out roots at every joint where the branch starts. These may be taken up in the fall or spring and cut apart. In this way a vine will produce fruit and be made to increase itself a hundred fold or more in one season.

Tagging Sheep.—The way to tag sheep or rather to avoid the necessity of tagging them, is to give no salt to the sheep after the grass begins to grow in the spring until shearing time. Try it brother farmers, and you will find that not one in ten will need tagging—and no injury will be sustained by withholding the salt.—*Ohio Cult.*

To Prevent Milk Souring during Thunder Storms.—We have heard great complaints from dairy women, about the milk getting sour during a thunder storm, although perfectly sweet a short time previous. The following plans, suggested by a correspondent, will prevent this in a great degree: All the pans containing the milk ought to be placed upon non-conductors of electricity, such as blocks of baked wood, pieces of glass, or wood that has been well painted and varnished. The following artieles are most easily provided: Beeswax, feathers, and woollen cloth are also non-condustors, but inconvediedt to be used. All these articles will insulate the pans, and prevent the electric fluid from entering, which is the cause of acidity; or is, in fact, the principle of asidity itself. If glass basins were substituted for tin pans, the plan would be better still, and there would then be no necessity for the practice suggested above. The glass would preserve the milk much longer sweet than pans, and the acid would have no effect upon it. We are not aware of any acid that has the least impression on glass, except the fluoric acid. All iron vessels, or vessels compounded of iron, as tin pans, attract the heat very rapidly, and of course sour the milk; and such is the affinity of iron for an acid, that we doubt much if it is ever washed out entirely. Iron vessels, we are confident, are the very worst that could be used for that purpose; they are even inferior to wood.—*Am. Ag.*

Sore Teats in Cows.—P. Hallock gives the following directions for the management of cows that have sore teats:—"Take a full pail of cold water, and wash and rub the sores well. Use the whole pailful of water before milking, which cools the teats, or reduces the fever, and the cow will stand perfectly still. After milking, use as much more cold water, cleansing the bag and teats well, and in a few days the sores will be healed. That is not all the good you will receive. You will have clean milk, and that is the way to have clean butter."

Why is the mouth of a toper like a well made shoe? Because it is water proof.

The Curculio.

A. H Ernest, Cincinnati, has written the following on the "*Curculio*," published in the Cincinnati Weekly Gazette. Any suggestions that may tend to lessen the ravages of this destructive insect upon the plum, are worthy of attention.

Curculio.—In a recent communication on *Curculio* by my venerable friend N. Longworth, Esq ,he is pleased to indulge in some levity at my expense. To that indulgence, so far as it affords him pleasure, I make no objection, but I must beg to make some explanations, especially at this time when this annoying little insect is about to commence its depredations.

It is true, from personal observations and information received from intelligent Horticulturists, when abroad some years since, I was induced to recommend to others the application of salt as a remedy against its attacks and also to supply it to my own trees, but without realizing the desired effect. I have never felt that I gave it a fair trial. I applied salt brine to the surface of of the ground under my trees at the time they were in bloom, and neglected to repeat it afterwards; I presume therefore, that the rains soon washed the salt away and left the insect free to act as before.

Now let us look a little at our friend's *pavement theory*, the salt, water,and other theories, with the instinctive character of the curculto, and compare the rationality or efficiency of their application. I take it that insects never destroy merely for the indulgence of an evil desire, but the mischief they do, results from one or two causes, viz: In seeking subsistence, or providing for the propagation of their species, and that they always possess sufficient instinct to accomplish the end in view. That the curculio is extremely sagacious, and that it has the power both to crawl and fly, no one who has observed its habits and movements, will deny. There is nothing in the way of its locomotive power to prevent it from going when and where it will at pleasure, nor is there a want of instinctive power to direct it to the proper place and object to effect its end. It is not left to blind chance for a continuation of its species. In resorting to the plum its sole object is to carry out part of the process of propagation, for the female to deposit her eggs in a safe place where her progeny will find subsistence when the egg is by the warmth of the sun hatched into life, ihto a grub or worm which is supplied with food on the juices of the plum. This soon becomes diseased from the loss of its juices, when it drops from the tree with the grup or worm which speedily disengages itsself and makes its way into the ground, where it remains until it again comes forth in the form of a beetle, to pass through that form of its existence and renew its work of increase and propagation.

It would be absurd to suppose that the instinct which has so unerringly directed it to that plum as a safe place to deposit its egg, and secure its offspring with food, stops here, leaving the balance of its transmutation to chance. This cannot be. He that prescribed its orbit of existence, works not so unwisely. It would be like supposing the creator to have provided for the growth of a tree and the productions of seeds, but made no certain provisions for its vegetation and reproduction.

Instinct as certainly dictates the whole process of propagation and security of the offspring as the proper place to deposit the egg. If there is a substance under the tree destructive to the life of the grub, it is as natural for the insect to avoid that tree as it is to deposit its egg in a secure place. It matters not if that substance be a pavement, through which the grub cancot pass into the ground, or if it be salt, quick lime, water, or any other substance in which the grub on falling from the tree cannot live or pass into the ground, the insect will avoid all such trees and leave you the plums for your enjoyment.

Various opinions prevail amoung scientific gentlemen, as to the time of its transformation, its duration and its extent of mischief. Prof. Harris says: "I have found the beetle as early as the thirtieth of March, and as late as the tenth of June." And have frequently caught them flying in the middle of the day." "They begin to sting the plum as soon as the fruit is formed, and, as some say, continue their operations till the 1st of August." He further says, "immediatly after the fruit falls, (the grub) burrows into the ground. This may occur at various times between the middle of June and of August; and, in the space of a little more than three weeks afterwards the insect completes its transformation, and comes out of the ground in the beetle form.

From this it will be seen that the process of generation goes on during the entire maturing of the fruit, and, for any remedy to be effectual, it must be contiually and faithfully applied during the same perion. Here we have the whole mystery unraveled, why some persons have been successful, and others have failed in the application of the same remedies. The shaking proves effectual, if well followed up, so as to prevent the insect time for depositing her egg.

But all such notions as hanging *old horse shoes* and *old iron hoops* on the trees, bruising and mangling their bark and bodies, is sheer nonsense; so is the idea that the Curculio does not fly or come from a distance. I have had all my first crop of plums destroyed by them thongh there was not a plum, apricot or nectarine tree within a half a mile or more of my garden.

Much has also been said in favor of hogs in plum orchards. The only possible advantage to be derived from them is, that by rubbing against the trees to disturb the insect in depositing her egg, and to eat up the fruit as it drops from the tree, and destroy part of the grubs. But these doctors often prove more fatal than the disease they are employed to cure. I have had an entire orchard of trees destroyed by the application of their teeth to the bark and peeling it off.

☞A correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer, writing from Fort Gains, states that he has seen a pile of snakes, forty-five in number, which was killed by two young girls of that place.

Native and Foreign Fruits.

Generally our native fruits are superior to foreign, both in vigor of tree and hardiness, and in many cases our native fruits are equal to foreign in quality. We have but very few foreign apples that are worth cultivating; nearly all our best standard kinds are natives.

The greater part of the foreign pears cultivated in this country are only adapted to the garden, or other sheltered locations, and the trees are generally of a dwarfish habit. They will not flourish under common orchard management and exposure. They often dwindle away under the rigor of our cold winters and hot summers. But our native pears are generally vigorous, hardy, long lived; and productive; and many of them first rate fruits. Some of them that have endured the storms of some one or two hundred winters, are still standing as firm monuments of the hardiness of our native pears.

Some of our native pear trees have borne ten or twelve barrels of fruit in one season, and a few have produced far more. We have seen a Harvard pear tree that yielded nine barrels of fruit in one year, which was sold at five dollars per barrel. We have an old tree from which we gathered eleven bushels of fruit, after cutting off its top very liberally for two years, for the purpose of grafting. None of the fine varieties that have been imported will compare with these venerable standards of the past and present age.—Generally, in New England, we must rely mostly on our native pears, or do as we are under the necessity of doing, after spending a great deal of time and money on pears—go without them. And this is unpleasant; we get neither pleasure nor profit for this fancy work.

We have native pears equal to the best imported kinds, and they are far more hardy for northern culture. When our horticulturists learn the importance of cultivating not only native kinds, but natives of the north, they will not complain so much of the failure of the crop.

A good share of our finest cherries and plums are natives, and the natives are forming our largest and long-lived trees. They are becoming stately ornaments to rural scenery, while many of the foreign varieties, though frequently vigorous for a few years, are comparatively dwarfs.

Nearly all our valuable strawberries are natives. Houghton's gooseberry not only far excels any foreign variety, but some cultivators consider it so much better that they have excluded all other kinds from their grounds. We feel the want of more native small fruits, that we may have varieties adapted to our climate; and the enterprising spirit that now prevails will soon produce them.

Too much attention has been given to foreign fruits, to the neglect of native varieties. Some horticulturists have ransacked all Europe for new fruits, while native kinds have sprung up, flourished for many years within half an hours' walk of their dwellings, yielding fruits equal, and far superior in their hardiness to the foreign kinds that have been imported and sold at high prices. This zeal for foreign kinds of fruit would have a good effect, if there was a corresponing attention given to our natives, that they might be bronght to public notice, and duly compared with exotics. Or if new foreign fruits, of high pretensions, were introduced merely for experiment, and not for speculation, attention to the subject would be commendable. But the sale of trees at enormous prices, which on trial prove worthless, has a very discouraging effect, especially on beginners in fruit culture.—[N. E. Farmer.

History of Agriculture.—Agriculture engaged the attention of the Romans theoretically as well as practically. Their time was divided between husbandry and war. In the early days of the republic their greatest men employed themselves alternately in the one and the other. Cincinnatus was called from the plow to be Dictator.

Among the Romans the ox was the principal beast of burden; and there are many directions for breeding, working and feeding this animal, to be found in the works of Pliny, Cato, and others. Bees were also held in high estimation among the Romans, and directions for their management may be found among the writers above mentioned. We cannot speak definitely of the implements of husbandry used by the Romans, but it is certain they used plows of some sort, both with mould boards and colters, and without them. Pliny speaks of a reaping machine propelled by an ox. Grain was beaten out with the flail or trodden with cattle. Grass was cut as at present.

On the decline of the empire, agriculture shared the fate of all arts, and during the long ages of barbarism which succeeded the fall, it was almost abandoned, and so continued until the introduction of the feudal system, which gave every man a distinction and rank according to the amount of land he occupied. The introduction of this system gave great importance to agriculture, as it conferred upon the tenant that cultivated the soil as well as the landlord who owned the land, political privileges that were enjoyed by no other member of the community.

England has for the last 50 years done much for the advancement of agriculture; and her efforts have been crowned with success, as her agricultural productions have more than doubled during this period. The agriculture of the French suffers in common with every other species of industry from the results of a bad government. Since the revolution they have made some advancement, but are still far behind Great Britain.—[Ib.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Summer Management of Young Trees.

In answer to frequent inquiries, it may be stated that the first and great requisite in the successful treatment of newly transplanted trees, is to keep the surface of the soil for many feet around them clean and mellow by cultivation. This is important to all kinds of trees, but especially so to the peach. An instance occurred where a young peach orchard stood the first year in a clean and repeatedly cultivated potato field, and the green shoots on all the trees at the end of the first summer measured from a foot and a half to two and a half feet in length—on an adjoining uncultivated piece of land, none of the shoots were three inches long.

A great mistake is often made by watering the roots of newly set trees, before the leaves expand, by which they become water-soaked and killed. A leafless tree is in nearly a dormant state, and throws off but little moisture. But as soon as the leaves expand, they exhale moisture rapidly, and a supply is then needed at the roots. Watering, however, usually fails of the intended purpose. The water is poured on the top of the ground, and only serves to bake the surface, without ever reaching the dry soil further down. If watering is actually required, the surface should be first removed, and the water then poured in directly on the roots, replacing the removed earth. An acquaintance, who set out last year about 60 cherry trees, lost every one which was watered on the surface, about one-third of the whole.

If trees have been dug up carefully and with uninjured roots, and then well transplanted, in the first place; and the soil kept mellow, as already stated, in the second; they will usually have made so good a growth by midsummer as to be beyond the danger of drouth. But if the transplanting has been badly done, or the soil has been allowed to get hard, the careless cultivator will doubtless be reminded of his negligence by the death of a part of his trees.

Watering a feebly growing tree is at best bnt a very irregular way of supplying it with moisture. A greatly superior protection from midsummer heat and dryness, is "mulching," or covering the surface of the earth for some feet round each tree with hay, straw, or other litter, several inches in thickness. This covering keeps the ground soft and moist, and night dews are retained thro' hot summer days. During the excessive dry season of last year, a row of newly set apple trees, standing on a high and dry piece of ground which could not be easily cultivated, were observed to cease growing, and the leaves to assume a yellowish cast. They were immediately mulched. In a few days they recommenced growth, and the leaves returned to a dark healthy green, although no rain had fallen during this period.

Cherry trees, which in spring or early summer, give strong promise of a flourishing growth are frequently destroyed by a parching midsummer's heat. To such mulching is of eminent service.

Mulching is not usually advisable for young trees after the first year from transplanting, unless their growth is feeble. As soon as the growth is sufficient to give the tree strong and well established roots, whether it be the first or second year, clean and mellow culture is the best treatment which a tree can receive.

From the Student.

The Productions of Plants.

BY T. ANTISELL, M. D.

The vegetation which every where adorns the surface of the globe, from the moss which covers the weather beaten stone to the cedar that crowns the mountain, is overflowing with matter for reflection and admiration. To the vegetable kingdom we are indebted for the possession of almost all our comforts and many of our luxuries. From the produce of some of the humblest of plants, arises an extensive trade, employing many thousand families.

Take the article saffron as an example. Many tons of this useful article are sent into market every year; yet it is not generally known how small a portion of the plant it is. The plant itself is a crocus, and carries in its flower three little colored filaments, as they are called in botanical language. Every single plant can furnish only three filaments, which are gently plucked by girls, who gather them in baskets, from innumerable flowers. These plants are sown, tended, weeded frequently, manured and watered, and all to give but three fine threads each. After these are gathered the plant is of no further use. It is not wonderful, then, that good saffron shoulp be costly.

Another plant, the safflower, or spurious saffron, contains a red color in the flower leaves, or petals, in very small proportion, not more than five parts in every thousand. It is also difficult to obtain, being mixed up with a yellow color, which has to be first separated. But when obtained it is most brilliant scarlet red, and is the basis of the rouge paint.

The uses of these two plants show how deeply ingrained into humanity certain habits become. Several hundred years ago, our Celtic forefathers stained their skins a yellow tint, with saffron steeped in water. From the analogous plant, the safflower, onr modern beauty derives the tint to tinge her skin, and give the hue denied by nature.

It is so with most other vegetables. The hemp and flax plants each furnish only a few fibres for cordage and linen. The quantity of sugar in the cane and the maple is small compared to the size

of the plants. The essential oils found in plants exist in very small proportions, as camphor, oil of lemons, cloves, caraway, peppermint, etc., requiring large cultivation to obtain moderate quantities.

Even the apparently worthless parts of plants are of great use. Who would imagine, at first view, that the old bark which peels so rapidly off the tree could be of any value? Yet without it we should not have our leather. It contains a substance which, from its action in hardening skin, has been called *tannin*. Animal skin is a collection of egg shaped cells, full of a gelatinous fluid, which readily washes out by water, and is easily rotted; hence the untanned skin is not durable. But when soaked in a watery liquor, in which has been steeped the bark of some trees, the tannin soaks into the cells, unites with the gelatinous liquor, and forms a solid body, which does not dissolve in water, and will not readily rot.—Such is the process of tanning, which converts a perishable skin into a durable leather.

A little insect pierces a hole in the leaf of the oak, and other trees, and buries its egg there. The leaf round about the bite hardens and enlarges so as to become a nut; the sun's heat hatches the egg, and the little insect bores its way out, and becomes in due time a perfect gall-fly. The leaf withers, and the gall-nuts are gathered.—They contain the same snbstance as the oak bark, and are used for similar purposes. The chief uses are the manufacture of ink, and the dying of cloth black.

When plants are cultivated, the properties they possessed in the wild state become altered in a remarkable degree. Many plants, which are poisonous when wild, become innocuous when cultivated. This has happened with the potato, the tubers of which were very small and poisonous a few years ago. It is still a poisonous plant in Equador and New Grenada. By constant cultivation the tubers have been developed, and they have not only increased greatly in size, but become filled with starch and other nutritious matters.

The same influence is also seen in the growth of wheat. This plant owes its nutritious property to the large quantity of a substance called *gluten*, which it contains. Gluten resembles dough, and may be obtained by kneading the flour into a paste, and washing it by exposure to a small stream of water. In wheat grown on poor ground, the gluten is not present in a greater quantity than four or five per cent., while in well tilled lands it rises as high as one-fifth of the whole weight. We have the power to increse the quantity of gluten up to this per centage, by proper care of the ground.

Gluten is the valuable substance for which wheat is grown, and it contains a chemical substance called nitrogen. Now if we add as a manure some substance containing nitrogen in large quantities, as rapedust, bones, or guano, this element enters the wheat, gluten is formed, and the weight and the value of the wheat is much increased.

The Turkey red, so much admired in shawls and handkerchiefs, is obtained from the madder plant, which contains besides it two other colors. But the red is the most valuable, and exists in the smaller proportion. By cultivation, however, we can increase this quantity in a remarkable degree; for we find in those roots which contain the least quantity of lime the smallest quantity of the red coloring matter. If we add lime to the ground, so that the madder roots may imbibe it, the red color immediately commences to increase and a large quantity of that beautiful dye is produced.

It may be learned from the above how much control we have over the growth of a plant, how we may increase the amount of any valued production to a very great extent, and what an interesting, useful, and even a scientific occupation, is the cultivation of plants.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Rats---How to Head them.

Two years ago this month I came into possession of the farm I now occupy. A good tenant had been on it for nine years; but I fonnd the barn infested with wharf rats, without number. They destroyed more than 100 chickens in a month—the month of May. My boy counted 127 that he fed at one time, and we did not succeed in raising one. They would get into the mangers and eat with the horses. I thought them expensive—got some good cats, but the rats were too strong for them. The cats would not attack the old ones. I then got two guns, and set the carpenters, who were at work in the barn, to shooting them. They shot numbers every day for weeks, without effecting any apparent diminution.

At length I took a large dry goods box, fixed one of the top boards on hinges, and made a hole in one end of the box large enough to admit a rat. In the opposite end of the box I placed a tin pan containing two quarts of Indian meal. The rats soon fonnd their way to it, and I fed them about ten days—nntil they ate four quarts of meal a day. I then filled the pan anew, and put two or three tablespoonsful of arsenic in it;—twenty-four hours after, and for the next six months, not a rat was to be seen about my barn.

A few appeared towards the spring of 1849, and were disposed of in the same way. Some have been heard again of late, and I am feeding them meal in the same box. Come here in a fortnight, and I will give you a dollar for every rat you can find about my barn. No other animals but rats and mice can get at the poison, and of course nothing else is endangered.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Traveling Agents.

The following persons have been commissioned as Agents for the Valley Farmer:

G. H. WILSON, for Missouri, northern Illinois, and Iowa.

A. R. HAYNES, for Northern Illinois and Iowa;

J. W. BARLOW, of Burlington, will also act as General Agent for Iowa and vicinity.

City Agent.—Mr. Sidney Smith is authorized receivesubscriptions for the Valley Farmer and receipt for the same.

☞Some of our subscribers are still in arrears for the first volume. We hope they will not delay to remit the sums due. All arrearages should be sent to our address [E. Abbott,]and may be remitted by mail at our risk.

The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, N. Y, the third number of this highly interesting and valuable work, by Mr. Henry Stevens, assisted by Professor J. P. Norton. This work increases in interest with each number, and we hope that many thousand copies of it may be purchased and read by the farmers of the West. It will set them upon a profitable train of thought, and reveal to them many facts and principles bearing upon their occupation, which they have never before conceived of. In this number the author concludes his peliminary instructions, and enters upon the practical part of the work—commencing with winter, which season he esteems the beginning of the agricultural year. He remarks:

"To join consistency to practice, it is necessary to adopt some regular method of good farming, and as I have recommended the mixed husbandry, we shall take that as our model; and it is eminently adapted for such a purpose, since it embraces the raising of grain, as in the heavy carse clays—the raising of green crops, as does the farming in the vicinity of large towns,—the rearing of stock, as in pastoral farming,—the making of cheese and butter, as in dairy farming,—and the fattening of cattle and sheep, by grazing in summer, and on turnips in winter, as is practised in ordinary farming in many of the rural districts. Thus the mixed husbandry affords full scope for every species of farming practised in this country, and if there is any peculiarity of farming in any remarkable district, the mixed may be introduced into it if desired; and as a large farm affords a greater scope for displaying the capabilities of management in the arrangement of labor than a small one, I shall suppose that we are to commence one year's operations on a farm of 500 acres in extent—a size of farm within reach of most intelligent farmer-capitalists."

Several pages of this number are devoted to plows and plowing, including the mode of hitching teams, different kinds of furrows, &c. The work may be ordered direct from the publishers, or of E. K. Woodward, St. Louis, price 25 cents a number, or $5 in advance for the twenty-two numbers.

Strawberries.—We have more than once, during this strawberry season, been favored with this delicious fruit through the kindness of Mr. Turner, gardener for H. N Davis, Esq. They were Hovey's Seedlings, and of very large size, some of them, indeed, of elephantine dimensions.

Strawberries have done very well in this vicinity this season, and we presume St. Louis was never better supplied. The Messrs. Sigerson have taken the lead in the business, bringing into market several hundred galons daily.

Farmers' Prospects.—The farmers of this vicinity inform us that the wheat crops, as a general thing, are quite promising at present, and will no doubt yield abundantly. We hear some say that their crops will be ready to harvest in the course of two weeks, if the weather continues favorable.

The corn crops are much injured by the uncommon drought for the few weeks previous to the last, but it is thought, tho recent heavy rains may yet bring them out of the "kinks."—[Belleville Republican, June 19.

The Wheat Crop will this year be very abundant, unless present prospects are blighted. Never did wheat appear better at this season. Of grass and also fruit, there will be a great crop. Corn now appears discouraging—still there is plenty of time to make a good crop, if the remainder of the season should be favorable.—[Lebanon, (Ill.,) Journal.

Report on Agricutture.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

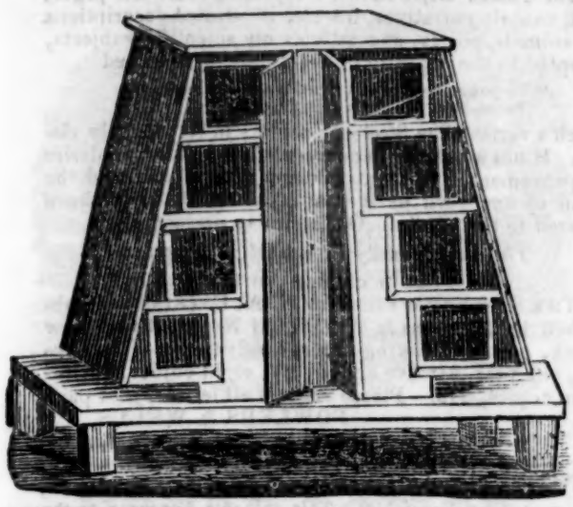
"The agricultural report of Dr. Lee, of the Patent Office, is full of interest. It is the very romance of science. By applying arithmetic to agricultural theory he enriches the inhabitants of the earth on easier terms, than by gold digging. To make "every rood of ground support its man" is a small part of his undertaking.

He considers the lands in the United States to be in a gradual process of deterioration, whereby the injury done to 100,000,000 acres of land is nearly equal to all the apparent net profits on the whole agricultural industry in the country.

"He indicates the necessity, not only of adopting a judicious system of tillage, but of improving the muscle and durability of horses, whereby he proposes to add a hundred and eighty millions to the capital of the country. He suggests that figs and grapes, "oil and wine," will some day be numbered among the staples of the Southern States."

Mr. R. L. Pelham, of Pelham, Ulster county, New York, has succeeded in making his Newtown Pippin trees bear every year by forking in around the roots a liberal compost of charcoal, bonedust, common salt, soot, wood ashes, and oyster-shell lime. To this may be added brick dust, burnt clay, leaf mould, or green sand marl. By keeping the trees properly cleaned and pruned they cannot fail to bear.—*Am. Ag.*

Colton's Patent Bee Hive.



THE undersigned, proprietor of this celebrated Bee Hive, for Missouri and Iowa, will dispose of individual, township, or county rights, on very advantageous tems. Full directions for constructing the hives, and manaSing the bees, furnished to purchasers. C. SIMPTON.

St. Louis, Jan., 1850.

From Governor Slade.

I have examined a Model and Specification of Mr. AARON COLTON'S Improved Bee Hive, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. By an ingenious contrivance particularly adapted to the habits of bees, Mr. Colton leads them, as they descend in their work from the top of the hive to carry the work into the boxes attached to its sides. His hive seems to be a decided improvement on any that I have before seen.

WILLIAM SLADE.

Middlebury, Vt., January 20, 1846.

From Gov. Eaton.

Having examined a model of Mr. AARON COLTON'S Improved Bee Hive, for which he has a Patent, under date of December 31st, 1845, I am prepared to say, that I regard it as at once a very ingenious and useful contrivance. It is so fashioned, in accordance with the principles deduced from the well known habits of bees, as to stimulate these interesting little animals to the highest degree of industry, while at the same time it affords them ample room for their labors.

I have seen other ingenious contrivances in the shape of Bee Hives, which, from a lack of a perfect adaptedness in their mechanical construction, to the habits or the instincts of the animals for whose use, as a work-shop, they were intended, have failed of answering the purpose for which they ere designed.

But in view of the correct principles which have governed the construction of Colton's Hive, as well as the facility and convenience with which it can be managed, I believe it is superior to anything of the kind with which I am acquainted.

HORACE EATON.

Enosburgh, Jan. 30th, 1847.

The Special Committee appointed at the New York State Fair, at Auburn, Sept. 1846, in their report, speak as follows:

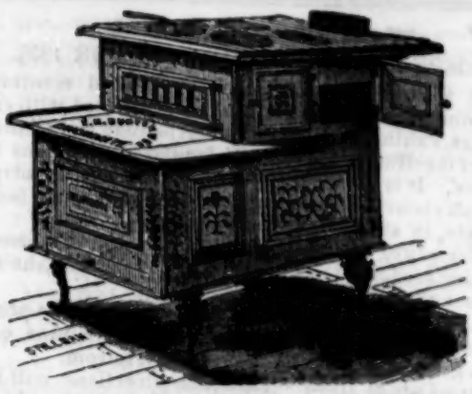
"The Committee unanimously recommend the award of the following premiums:

"To Aaron Colton, of Pittsfield, Vt., whose hive contains more advantages than any other with which we are acquainted, (1st premium,) $5 00.

"The simplicity of this hive, the pyramid form of the main chamber for the bees, and the application of the drawers for the pure honey, warrant us in cheerfully recommending this hive to the public." ROSWELL G. PIERCE, R. BURNELL, AHIRA ELDRIDGE, } *Committee.*

It also had the first premium awarded on the improvement at the bottom of the hive, at the New York State Fair, held at Buffalo, in Sept. 1848, and has taken the first premium at all the County Fairs where it has been presented.

The Editor of the Valley Farmer has been authorised by the owner of the patent to dispose of family rights, which he will do on reasonable terms; he will also furnish single hives at the patentee's prices. Full directions for constructing the hive and managing the bees furnished in all cases. Address, "Ephraim Abbott, St. Louis, Mo."



BUCK'S

Improved Patent Cooking Stove.

The subscribers have now on hand, in addition to their former stock,

FOUR SIZES OF BUCK'S IMPROVED COOKING STOVES,

to which we respectfully call the attention of all persons who wish to economise in the use of fuel, and who regard a good stove as better than a poor one. We offer the stove confidently as the best now in use, not only as a fuel saving machine, but one which by its capacity, duribility, simplicity and perfectness, is adapted in all respects to the use of the kitchen. This stove combines all of the Buck stove, so well and so favorably known, together with another oven, with new and beautiful air tight patterns; the oven is nearly twice as large as that of any other stove in use, with flues to carry off all the steam arising from cooking of various kinds of meats, pastry, &c., and thereby preventing the mixture of flavors so much complained of in all other stoves, except Buck's Patent. The oven is warranted to bake as well and as quick as a brick one, and with less fuel, than any stove of like capacity. Wherever this stove has been introduced it has obtained a decided preference over all others, and will be found by any one giving it a fair trirl, to possess such unequalled excellences in performing all the operations of cooking, and so great a saving of both labor and fuel, as to make it the interest of every family to posses one. The reputation of Buck's stove has been constantly increasing and extending so that stove inventers now find it neccessary, in order to sell their wares, to copy as nearly as possible the form, and, then by diligent efforts, attempt to palm off their productions on the public as an improvement on Buck's Patent. The fact that such is the case shows that in their estimetion Buck's stoves have a reputation beyond any thing else in the shape of a cooking apparatus. The Buck stoves are warranted to bake even at top and bottom, and to opperate well in every respect. The Buck stove is sold only by the subscribers in St. Louis.

We have also on hand all the former paterns of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves now so generally in use and preferred to any other by all who use them, together with Improved Premium Air-tight Parlor and other stoves; box Coal, 6, 7 and 10 Plates, with the various paterns usually kept in this market, which we offer wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.

BUCK & WRIGHT,
209 Main st., opposite Missouri Hotel.

For the operation of Buck's Stove, we respectfully refer to the following persons, with hundreds of oth-ers, who have them in use:—

J. & W. Finney,	Roe & Kercheval,	Mrs. Denison,
C. W. Pomeroy,	Elliot & Harriott,	Mrs. Cheeny,
Fife & Kerr,	Jesse D. Lindell,	Mrs. Dean,
Geo. Pegram,	Judge Wash,	Geo. Partridge,
Dr. R. P. Chase,	Wm. Humphreys,	W. C. Lacy,
Dr. Edwards,	W. H. Pocock,	Spencer Smith,
Dr. Weble,	M. Wygant,	N. Ranney,
Jno. B. Camden,	L. & J. Sherman,	D. J. Hancock,
Moses Forbes,	Miss Woodland,	T. O'Flaherty,
W. T. Christy,	J. E. Woodruff,	Geo. Cable,
Samuel Treat,	J. Rosnbaum,	Norman Cutter.

August, 1849.

James S. Pool,

Locust street,

GOLD and SILVER LEAF, Dentists' Gold and Silver FOIL manufacturer, Agent for Stockton's Incorruptible Teeth, north side Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

St. Louis.

Also, furnishes Regalia, Emblems and Stars for the Sons of Temperance and the Temple of Honor, from patterns approved by the National Division and Temple. [July, 1849.

Water-Cure Journal.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

The Water-Cure Journal is published monthly, containing thirty-two octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy and Phisiology of the Human Body, with familar illustrations to learners. It is emphatically a journal of health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases.

Philosophy of Health.—This will be fully discussed, including food, drinks, clothing, air, and exercise, showing their effects on body and mind.

To Invalids.—No matter of what disease, the principles of hydropathy may be applied, and in nine ont of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

Water-Cure at Home.—Particular directions will be given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, which may enable all who have occasion, to apply without the aid of a physician.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.—☞Please address all letters, post-paid to the publishers.

FOWLERS & WELLS.
131 Nassau street, New York.

☞ N. B. Editors, Postmasters, and Teachers are authorised to receive subscriytions. Sample numbers sent gratis

PROSPECTUS OF

THE STUDENT.

A Family Miscellany and Monthly School-Reader, Volume I. (New Series) commencing in May, 1850,

EDITOR.

Biography of distinguished persons, illustrated with handsome portraits, will hereafter form one interesting feature of the work.

Natural History, giving a familiar descriptionof animals, and their habits, illustrated by beautiful cuts, will continue to appear in the Youth's Department.

History, in its leading features, of our own and o her countries, wi l be found in our columns, thus keeping the reader advised of the principal changes and discoveries taking place among the different nations.

Phonography will be advocated in the Student, and a series of lessons given for those who may wish to examine, or learn this method of writng by sounds—the best system of reporting.

Music, to relieve the tedium of study, and cheer up the youthful spirits, or gladden the happy home, will be given each month, accompanied with a pleasant song.

Drawing, will continue to be made an object of interest to the little hands which have already engaged in this pleasing employment, and the tens of thousands who may commence during the present year.

To Teachers. We shall continue to devote a page to you, containing the most useful suggestions of experienced teachers, and many valuable hints in regard to your duties. You have our warmest sympathies, and to you we look for much assistance in enabling us to aid in your labors, and improve those instrusted to your care.

For Children, some five or six pages will be printed on large and plain type, containing articles written with easy words and simple ideas, to instruct the child, and teach some moral lessons or facts in nature, thus

"To aid the min 's development."

The Youths Department, comprising some ten pages, will contain narratives, travels, illustrated descriptions of animals, poetry, and articles on scientific subjects, adapted to the capacity of the young—just suited

"To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit."

Such a variety The Student presents in its monthly visits. It has a word of encouragement for all who desire improvement. Our enterprise is a novel one, and the plan of our work unlike any other that has ever been offered to the public. Our aim is to present

The Best Family Periodical in America,

which can be obtained for One Dollar.

The Student is edited by N. A. Calkins and published by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York, on the following terms, in advance:—Single copy, one year, $1; five copies, $4; eight copies, $6; fifteen copies, $10. Please address all letters, post paid, to

FOWLERS & WELLS,
131 Nassau street, New York.

THE GREAT ARMENIAN SALVE, made from Vegetables. This valuable discovery to the human family has been known to the proprietor for thirty years. Thousands have been relieved from pain and suffering, and some of the most extraordinary cures performed. It has been tested in Asia and Europe, in actions on the Ocean, on battle field, gun-shots, poisoned arrows, in Hospitals in London and by the late Sir Astley Cooper, K. B., and on this continent. Several of the faculty of N. York city, of high standing and reputation, and several private individuals of Mobile, Ala., and this city, all pronouncing it invaluable. This salve will also cure old sores, ulcers of long standing, tumors, fistulas, gangrenes, &c. &c., in a short space of time—from five to fifteen days—with little or no pain to the patient

[redacted]

sections of the lungs, and all those affections which females are liable.

Corea have been cured with this Tonic, by Dr's Bush and Rawlingser, of New York, and Dr's Williams and Reed of Canada, after the failure of purgative and metalic Tonics.

☞Prepared and sold by C. T. PAYNTER, 227 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Put up in pint bottles, and sealed.

feb

PAYNTER'S EGYPTIAN ASIATIC CURE FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA—Emigrants going South or across the plains to California, will do well to take a few bottles of Paynter's Egyptian Asiatic cure for Cholera and Diarrhoea. It is one of the best medicines that can be taken. It has saved life, when all other preparations have failed. Health is one of the great blessings to man, Therefore don't go without it—be sure to get the genuine Asiatic made by C. T. Paynter, 227 North Fifth street, and sold by George Myers 32 Vine st.; Ellis' Grocery, corner of Second and Chesnut sts.; J. Brookie, Druggist, corner Morgan and Broadway, and Comstock & Bro., corner of Third and Pine streets.

feb C. T. PAYNTER.

DR. J. BULGIN'S WEST INDIAN RAT DESTROYER, made and sold by his Agent, C. T. PAYNTER, St. Louis, Mo. feb. 1850.

J. A. Matteson. Jno. B. Preston.

MATTESON & PRESTON,

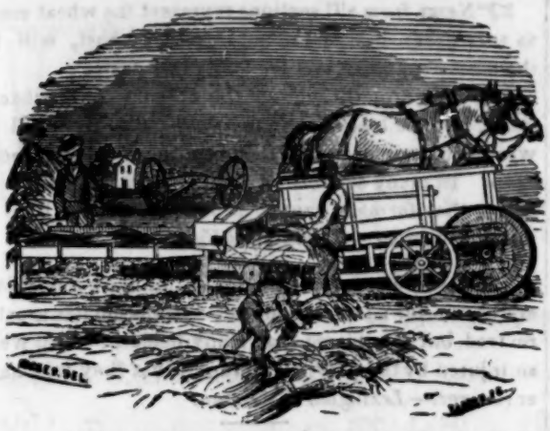
COMMSSION, STORAGE AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS for the Michigan Central Railroad Line, and Transportation Lines on the Illinois and Michigan, Erie and Oswego Canals, and for Steamboats, Propellers and Sail vessels on the Lakes. Also Commission Dealers in Produce, Provisions, New York Salt, and Hydraulic Cement.

☞Particular attention paid to orders from the country, for the purchase of Groceries or any article in this market. Cash advances on property for sale or shipment. July. 184.



Wheeler's Patent

IMPROVED RAILWAY CHAIN

HORSE POWER,

AND OVERSHOT

THRESHER and SEPARATOR.

THE subscribers, Proprietors of the Patents for these Machines, and manufacturers of them, having recently increased their facilitie for manufacturing, are now prepared to fill orders for machines, and to establish and supply agencies, to any extent that may be desired.

These machines are favorably known wherever they have been used or exhibited. They have taken

MBERED

(as represented in the annexed cut,) the weight of the horse alone affords sufficient power to thresh at the rate before stated, or to drive circular and upright saws, or any other machines used by farmers requiring propelling power.

The Overshot Thresher takes the grain from a level feeding table or apron, (of a proper hight to allow the feeder to stand erect and feed, without annoyance from dust.) and passes it through a toothed or spiked concave or bed, placed over the cylinder, and at the same time so varying the inclination of the spikes so as to set the machine for threshing tough or damp grain or short oats, and resetting it at pleasure, for long rye or wheat, or oats in good order, or for timothy grass or clover, and all this is accomplished without stopping the machine, so simple is the process. By means of the Separator the straw, as it comes from the Thresher, is effectually separated from the grain.

The Power Thresher and Separator, complete, for either one or two horses, is easily loaded on a common farm wagon; but where frequent moving is desired, the two horse machines are placed on wheels in such a manner that when used for threshing the forward wheels are removed, dropping that end of the power, and leaving the opposite end elevated on the other axle, ready to receive the horses. By this arrangement (which has been made for the convenience of those who make threshing a business and for partnership machines) two men can with ease get a two horse machine ready for work in fifteen minutes, and reload it for moving in the same time.

W., M. & Co. also manufacture Stalk, Hay and Straw Cutters, to be used with their horse powers; and also Circular Saws and Benches, for cutting ordinary fire wood, and locomotive and other fuel.

Every machine made or sold by W., M. & Co., or their Agents, is WARRANTED to work to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or it may be returned to them, or to the agent of whom it may have been purchased, within sixty days, and the purchase money, (if paid) will be refunded.

These machines are so light, compact and easily handled as to admit of transportation to any part of the country with trifling expense—the weight of the two horse machine, complete, being less than 2,000 pounds, and of the one horse about 1,200.

The manufacturers are now establishing agencies in all parts of the United States and Canadas, where they are needed to facilitate the sale of these machines. Good agents are wanted in the Southern and Western tates and the Canadas, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed. Our agents as far as definitely ascertained are—

RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Rochester;
T. C. PEIERS & BROTHER, Buffalo,
PETER R. SLEIGHT, Esq., Poughkeepsie,
F. F. PARKER & BROTHER, Detroit,
——— ———, Chicago,
W. D. BACON, Waukesha, Wisconsin;
JOHN MELICK, Trenton, N. J.,

These machines may also be had of HORACE L. EMERY, Albany, and of John MAYHER & CO., New York city,
WHEELER, MELICK & CO., Hamilton street, corners of Liberty and Union streets, Albany, N. Y.

☞The subscriber, having been appointed by the proprietors Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will be happy to furnish any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT,
Editor Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.

House, Sign, Ornamental Painting and Glazing.

JAMES DONNEL respectfully acknowledges to his friends and the public generally, their liberal support, and informs them that he can always be found at the old stand, No. 12 North Third st. between Market and Chesnut streeets, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Having long experience in the business, warrants him in assuring his patrons full satisfaction in any work that may be entrusted to him. Particular attention given to Sign and Ornamental Painting, decorating of Churches, Glass Staining, &c. &c.,

Military Banners, Odd Fellows. and Masonic aprons executed in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable

United States.—Terms cash.

Oct. '49y JOHN H. ADAMS.

T. J. Vastine, M. D,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office No. 88 Chesnut street, up stairs, ooposite the Postoffice St. Louis, Mo.

Homœopathic Books: Physicians' Cases; Family Cases with books; Globules; Sugar of Milk; pure Alcohol; Tinctures and Dilutions, Arnica Flowers and Tincture, &c., &c., kept on hand and for sale. [mar.1850-fy

---

Take Notice,

THREE months' extra Pay, and One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land will be procured for all who enlisted for five years, or during the War of 1812, and for all, including Volunteers who served in Mexico, and for the heirs of all who have died in the service.

Information will be given to relatives, Free of Charge, by writing, postage paid, to

G. F. LEWIS,
Detroit, Michigan.

Those who do not know what became of their friends, write when and where they joined the army. [Jan. '50-6m*

Printing of every Description,

Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Catalogues, Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Milk do., Bread do., Steamboat do., and all other kinds of letter press printing, accurately executed, with neatness and despatch,

AT THE

VALLEY FARMER PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 193 North Fourth street,

(Over Plants' Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,)

St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Orders from a distance faithfully executed at lowest cash rates. ☞Terms, CASH. E. ABBOTT.

Water-Cure Journal.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

The Water-Cure Journal is published monthly, containing thirty-two octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy and Phisiology of the Human Body, with familar illustrations to learners. It is emphatically a journal of health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases.

Philosophy of Health.—This will be fully discussed, including food, drinks, clothing, air, and exercise, showing their effects on body and mind.

To Invalids.—No matter of what disease, the principles of hydropathy may be applied, and in nine ont of ten, great benefit may be derived theretrom.

Water-Cure at Home.—Particular directions will be given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, which may enable all who have occasion, to apply without the aid of a physician.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.—☞Please address all letters, post-paid to the publishers.

FOWLERS & WELLS.
131 Nassau street, New York.

☞ N. B. Editors, Postmasters, and Teachers are authorised to receive subscriytions. Sample numbers sent gratis

---

PROSPECTUS OF

THE STUDENT.

A Family Miscellany and Monthly School-Reader, Volume I. (New Series) commencing in May, 1850, N. A. Calkins, Editor.

This work is published monthly at ONE DOLTAR a year in advance, containing THIRTY-TWO large octavo pages, and intended to supply Families and Schools with valuable reading, combining interest with instruction, and so arranged as to be *adapted to all.* It is devoted to the Moral, Intellectual, and Physical improvement of Youth, embracing the *Natural Sciences*, including Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, Physiology, and Natural Philosophy, and all important discoveries made from time to time in each.

Biography of distinguished persons, illustrated with handsome portraits, will hereafter form one interesting feature of the work.

Natural History, giving a familiar descriptionof animals, and their habits, illustrated by beautiful cuts, will continue to appear in the Youth's Department.

History, in its leading features, of our own and o her countries, wi l be found in our columns, thus keeping the reader advised of the principal changes and discoveries taking place among the different nations.

Phonography will be advocated in the Student, and a series of lessons given for those who may wish to examine, or learn this method of writng by sounds—the best system of reporting.

Music, to relieve the tedium of study, and cheer up the youthful spirits, or gladden the happy home, will be given each month, accompanied with a pleasant song.

Drawing, will continue to be made an object of interest to the little hands which have already engaged in this pleasing employment, and the tens of thousands who may commence during the present year.

To Teachers. We shall continue to devote a page to you, containing the most useful suggestions of experienced teachers, and many valuable hints in regard to your duties. You have our warmest sympathies, and to you we look for much assistance in enabling us to aid in your labors, and improve those instrusted to your care.

For Children, some five or six pages will be printed on large and plain type, containing articles written with easy words and simple ideas, to instruct the child, and teach some moral lessons or facts in nature, thus

"To aid the min 's development."

The Youths Department, comprising some ten pages, will contain narratives, travels, illustrated descriptions of animals, poetry, and articles on scientific subjects, adapted to the capacity of the young—just suited

"To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit."

Such a variety The Student presents in its monthly visits. It has a word of encouragement for all who desire improvement. Our enterprise is a novel one, and the plan of our work unlike any other that has ever been offered to the public. Our aim is to present

The Best Family Periodical in America,

which can be obtained for One Dollar.

The Student is edited by N. A. Calkins and published by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York, on the following terms, in advance:—Single copy, one year, $1; five copies, $4; eight copies, $6; fifteen copies, $10. Please address all letters, post paid, to

FOWLERS & WELLS,
131 Nassau street, New York.

THE GREAT ARMENIAN SALVE, made from Vegetables. This valuable discovery to the human family has been known to the proprietor for thirty years. Thousands have been relieved from pain and suffering, and some of the most extraordinary cures performed. It has been tested in Asia and Europe, in actions on the Ocean, on battle field, gun-shots, poisoned arrows, in Hospitals in London and by the late Sir Astley Cooper, K. B., and on this continent. Several of the faculty of N. York city, of high standing and reputation, and several private individuals of Mobile, Ala., and this city, all pronouncing it invaluable. This salve will also cure old sores, ulcers of long standing, tumors, fistulas, gangrenes, &c. &c., in a short space of time—from five to fifteen days—with little or no pain to the patient. Also, mortification checked immediately.

Made and sold at 227 North Fifth street, and at Comstocks & Co., corner of Third and Pine streets, in tin boxes, with directions for use.

C. T. PAYNTER,
Only survivor that makes it in the United States.
feb

PAYNTER'S ARMENIAN TONIC, FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases known to the human family, arising from an impure state of the blood, viz: Persons laboring under inward complants, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Hysteria pains of the bones and joints, and affections of the lungs, and all those affections which females are liable.

Corea have been cured with this Tonic, by Dr's Bush and Rawlingser, of New York, and Dr's Williams and Reed of Canada, after the failure of purgative and metalic Tonics.

☞Prepared and sold by C. T. PAYNTER, 227 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Put up in pint bottles, and sealed.
feb

PAYNTER'S EGYPTIAN ASIATIC CURE FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA—Emigrants going South or across the plains to California, will do well to take a few bottles of Panynter's Egyptian Asiatic cure for Cholera and Diarrhoea. It is one of the best medicines that can be taken. It has saved life, when all other preparations have failed. Health is one of the great blessings to man, Therefore don't go without it—be sure to get the genuine Asiatic made by C. T. Paynter, 227 North Fifth street, and sold by George Myers 32 Vine st.; Ellis' Grocery, corner of Second and Chesnut sts.; J. Brookie, Druggist, corner Morgan and Broadway, and Comstock & Bro., corner of Third and Pine streets.

feb C. T. PAYNTER.

DR. J. BULGIN'S WEST INDIAN RAT DESTROYER, made and sold by his Agent, C. T. PAYNTER, St. Louis, Mo. feb. 1850.

J. A. Matteson. Jno. B. Preston.

MATTESON & PRESTON,
COMMISSION, STORAGE AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 9 Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS for the Michigan Central Railroad Line, and Transportation Lines on the Illinois and Michigan, Erie and Oswego Canals, and for Steamboats, Propellers and Sail vessels on the Lakes. Also Commission Dealers in Produce, Provisions, New York Salt, and Hydraulic Cement.

☞Particular attention paid to orders from the country, for the purchase of Groceries or any article in this market. Cash advances on property for sale or shipment. July, 184.

Wheeler's Patent

IMPROVED RAILWAY CHAIN

HORSE POWER,

AND OVERSHOT

THRESHER and SEPARATOR.

THE subscribers, Proprietors of the Patents for these Machines, and manufacturers of them, having recently increased their facilitie for manufacturing, are now prepared to fill orders for machines, and to establish and supply agencies, to any extent that may be desired.

These machines are favorably known wherever they have been used or exhibited. They have taken premiums at many different State and County Fairs held in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and also in Canada, never having competed for premiums without success and flattering commendations.

As many as two thousand of them are now in use, of which over 500 were sold the past season.

The accompanying cut gives a view of a two horse machine at work, with the hands necessary to attend it. It will thresh from 155 to 200 bushels of wheat or twice the quantity of oats per day. The one horse power or single machines thresh rather more than half as fast as the double ones.

These horse powers are strong and durable, and run extremely light. With one end of the power slightly elevated, (as represented in the annexed cut,) the weight of the horse alone affords sufficient power to thresh at the rate before stated, or to drive circular and upright saws, or any other machines used by farmers requiring propelling power.

The Overshot Thresher takes the grain from a level feeding table or apron, (of a proper hight to allow the feeder to stand erect and feed, without annoyance from dust.) and passes it through a toothed or spiked concave or bed, placed over the cylinder, and at the same time so varying the inclination of the spikes so as to set the machine for threshing tough or damp grain or short oats, and resetting it at pleasure, for long rye or wheat, or oats in good order, or for timothy grass or clover, and all this is accomplished without stopping the machine, so simple is the process. By means of the Separator the straw, as it comes from the Thresher, is effectually separated from the grain.

The Power Thresher and Separator, complete, for either one or two horses, is easily loaded on a common farm wagon; but where frequent moving ii desired, the two horse machines are placed on wheels in such a manner that when used for threshing the forward wheels are removed, dropping that end of the power, and leaving the opposite end elevated on the other axle, ready to receive the horses. By this arrangement (which has been made for the convenience of those who make threshing a business and for partnership machines) two men can with ease get a two horse machine ready for work in fifteen minutes, and reload it for moving in the same time.

W., M. & Co. also manufacture Stalk, Hay and Straw Cutters, to be used with their horse powers; and also Circular Saws and Benches, for cutting ordinary fire wood, and locomotive and other fuel.

Every machine made or sold by W., M. & Co., or their Agents, is WARRANTED to work to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or it may be returned to them, or to the agent of whom it may have been purchased, within sixty days, and the purchase money, (if paid) will be refunded.

These machines are so light, compact and easily handled as to admit of transportation to any part of the country with trifling expense—the weight of the two horse machine, complete, being less than 2,000 pounds, and of the one horse about 1,200.

The manufacturers are now establishing agencies in all parts of the United States and Canadas, where they are needed to facilitate the sale of these machines. Good agents are wanted in the Southern and Western tates and the Canadas, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed. Our agents as far as definitely ascertained are—

RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Rochester;
T. C. PEERS & BROTHER, Buffalo,
PETER R. SLEIGHT, Esq., Poughkeepsie,
F. F. PARKER & BROTHER, Detroit,
——— ———, Chicago,
W. D. BACON, Waukesha, Wisconsin;
JOHN MELICK, Trenton, N. J.,

These machines may also be had of HORACE L. EMERY, Albany, and of John MAYHER & CO., New York city.
WHEELER, MELICK & CO., Hamilton street, corners of Liberty and Union streets, Albany, N. Y.

☞The subscriber, having been appointed by the proprietors Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will be happy to furnish any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT,
Editor Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.

House, Sign, Ornamental Painting and Glazing.

JAMES DONNEL respectfully acknowledges to his friends and the public generally, their liberal support, and informs them that he can always be found at the old stand, No. 12 North Third st. between Market and Chesnut streeets, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Having long experience in the business, warrants him in assuring his patrons full satisfaction in any work that may be entrusted to him. Particular attention given to Sign and Ornamental Painting, decorating of Churches, Glass Staining, &c. &c.,

Military Banners, Odd Fellows. and Masonic aprons executed in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable erms, imitation of wood, marble, &c. &.,

☞Copal, Japan, and White Varnish made to order.
feb.

John H. Adams's

Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Southwest corner of Main and Market streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

Always on hand a large and general assortment of
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
which I pledge myself to sell as low as any house in the United States.—Terms cash.

Oct. '49y JOHN H. ADAMS.

T. J. Vastine, M. D,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office No. 88 Chesnut street, up stairs, opposite the Postoffice St. Louis, Mo.

Homœopathic Books: Physicians' Cases; Family Cases with books; Globules; Sugar of Milk; pure Alcohol; Tinctures and Dilutions, Arnica Flowers and Tincture, &c., &c., kept on hand and for sale. [mar. 1850-1y

Take Notice,

THREE months' extra Pay, and One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land will be procured for all who enlisted for five years, or during the War of 1812, and for all, including Volunteers who served in Mexico, and for the heirs of all who have died in the service.

Information will be given to relatives, Free of Charge, by writing, postage paid, to G. F. LEWIS,
Detroit, Michigan.

Those who do not know what became of their friends, write when and where they joined the army. [Jan. '50-6m*

Printing of every Description,

Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Catalogues. Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Milk do., Bread do., Steamboat do., and all other kinds of letter press printing, accurately executed, with neatness and despatch,

AT THE

VALLEY FARMER PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 193 North Fourth street,

(Over Plants' Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,)

St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Orders from a distance faithfully executed at lowest cash rates. ☞Terms, CASH. E. ABBOTT.

Commercial.

St. Louis, June 26, 1850.

The receipts of leading articles of produce continue very light, and consequently but a limited amount of business is being transacted in the general market. A very general complaint exists of the scarcity of money, and we learn that within few weeks past many country traders have been compelled to suspend operations. Transactions in wheat and flour during the month have been entirely for home consumption—the ruling prices not justifying exportation. In our last report, by the omission of the latter part of a sentence, nonsense was made of a remark made by us, What we intended to say was that "since the opening of navigation there has been received at this port something upwards of 125,000 bushels of Wheat, and 60,000 barrels of Flour, from Chicago, via Illinois and Michigan Canal.

TOBACCO—Prices remain as high as at any time of the season, with a very active demand. Sales have been made within a few days at prices from $3 80 for damaged refused to $8 60 for passed leaf, per 100 lbs.

HEMP—Inferior to fair, dew rotted. $75a$85, good to prime $86a$90, choice $93 per ton. Supplies are small, and market dull.

WHEAT—Mixed and spring wheat 80c. a 105c; fall 108c. a 125c. sacks returned. Not much doing at present, as buyers are waiting for the new crop, which it is anticipated will soon find its way to market.

FLOUR—We quote common to fair country brands at $4¾ a$5 choice do $5¼a$6; City mills $6a$6¾ per bbl. Market dull, with a downward tendency.

CORN—56 a 62 cts. per bushel, sacks included. Trade brisk; demand mostly for shipment.

OATS—54a58 cents, sacks included. In demand.

PORK—Prime $7 75 a $8 00; Mess $10 25 a $11; clear $12 per bbl. Demand very light

BACON—Shoulders 3¾ a 4; sides 4¼ a 5; hams 5 a 5½; canvassed 6¼ a 8.

BUTTER—According to quality, from 7 to 18 cents per lb. as usual. At retail, good table butter has been selling at 15a 20 cents per lb.

LARD—$6 a $6¼ per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—6¼ a 7 cts. per lb.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee, 9 a 10¼ cents, wholesale, and declining; sugar 4¾ a 5¼ c. do; molasses, 28 a 30c. do.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $2 00 a $2 50; Peaches $2 a $2 25 per bushel. Retail prices.

GREEN APPLES—$4 a $6 00 per bbl.

CASTOR BEANS—$1 75 per bushel.

POTATOES—75 cents a $1, at retail.

COTTON YARNS—19¼ a 20 c by wholesale.

HOPS—18 to 22 per lb.

BEESWAX—19 a 22½c.

FLAXSEED—$2 per bushel, at retail.

CLOVERSEED—$4 25 a 4 50c per bushel, at retail.

TIMOTHY SEED—$2 75 a $3 per bushel, at retail.

HEMPSEED—$1 50 a $2 per bush.

BLUE GRASS—Stripped, $1 a $1 25 per bushel; clean $1 75 a $2—retail prices.

TALLOW—5 to 7c per pound.

HIDES—Dry salted 7 a 8c., green 3 a 3½c per lb.

CASTOR OIL—$2 a $2 10 per gallon.

HAY—50 cts per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—26 a 30 cts. per pound.

EGGS—7c. per doz. by the bbl., at retail 8 a 10 cts.

WOOL—Good to fine tub-washed 25 a 30c. per lb.; merino, 35 a 40 cents.

STOCK MARKET.—Cattle do not sell as well as they did a short time since. The absence of a shipping demand has caused prices to give way. We quote fair at $4 50, prime to choice at $4 75, to $5 per 100 lbs. Calves are scarce and bring $5a$5 50 per head. Sheep $1 25 to $2 00 per head. Hogs are scarce and in demand. Sales from $3 50 to $3 75 per 100 lbs.

☞News from alll sections represent the wheat crops as very promising, and if not injured by rust, will be the most abundant yield for two years past.

The corn crop throughout the country is quite backward, and the long continued cool and dry spell of weather has greatly marred the prospect of the tobacco crop. In many sections of the country, plants are so scarce that farmers cannot procure anything like as many as wanted.—*Russelville (Ky.) Herald.*

We have been favored in this region with fine showers of rain for a few days past. Vegetation has greatly revived, but is is feared that many fields of hemp were so injured by the previous drought, that they will never recover.—*Lexington Statesman.*

The Rochester American states that the wheat crop never looked better—the cold wet weather proving highly advantageous.

☞The Houston, Miss., Republican, says that a species of rice bird has appeared in that section, which has proved so fatal to the wheat that the farmers despair of raising any at all. They appear in droves, and settle in the wheat fields in such abundance as to destroy whole acres of the grain in a few hours.

☞Miss Jane Porter, author of the Scottish Chiefs, expired at the residence of her brother, in Bristol, England, on the 22d May, from a seccond attack of pulmonary apoplexy, aged 74 years.

Contents of this Number.

Wheeler's Horse Power; Military Bounty Lands, page 169
Progress of Tea Culture in the United States; Improvement in Pitchforks; Fence Sides; Calico Soiries, 170
Over-cropping; Sub-soiling, 171
Payne's Great Discovery, 172
Cure for a Foundered Horse, 173
Every Man a Farmer; Crops among Fruit Trees, 174
Agricultural Bureau; Tobacco Crop; Management of Swine, 175
Substitute for Life Insurance; Proper time for cutting Wheat, 176
Sowing Grass Seed; What kind of Cows should a Farmer keep? 177
Bees and Bee Hives; Gapes in Chickens, 178
Iron Chimneys; Virtues of Milk; Census Law, 179
Correspondence; Fresh Butter; Family Kitchen Gardener, 180
Land Warrants; the Bird and Snake; Brown Bread, 181
Plank Roads, 182
Feeding Work Horses; 183
Washing Butter; Management of Animals; the Horse, 184
The Dorking Fowls; 185
Taming Horses,—— 186
The Farmer's Song, 187
Agricultural Education, 188
Horticulture—St. Louis Horticultural Society, 189
Spent Tanner's Bark for Strawberries; Culture of Dahlias; Tagging Sheep; To prevent Mild souring during Thunder Storms; Sore teats in Cows, 191
The Curculio, [illegible]
Native and Foreign Fruits; History of Agriculture, 193
Summer Management of Young Trees; Productions of Plants, 194
Rats—How to Head them, 195
Editor's Table, 196
Commercial, 2 00